Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,117. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR.

Stock Market—Under bear attack, with concessions chiefly fractional.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 6.

Business Troubles.—Page 6.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.

Wheat, 95⅝; corn, 30¾; cotton, 7¾.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Gold arives from Havana at this port, and more is expected.—Page 9.

Congressman-elect Thomas J. Bradley rescued a boy from beneath a horse car.—Page 9.

The monitor Terror again went to sea yesterday to proceed with her sea trials.—Page 9.

Description of the plant that sent electricity over a twenty-two-mile course to Buffalo.—Page 9.

Cuba made an appeal to the Latin-American republics, asking that they intercede with Spain in her behalf.

An elevator car in the American Tract Society's Building falls ten stories, and three passengers are injured.

Alfred S. Clay of Georgia was nominated yesterday for United States Senator by the Democratic legislative caucus.

John Wanamaker's new store in this city, formerly Hilton, Hughes & Co., was opened for business yesterday.—Page 9.

Alexander Whyte, a broker of 477 Broadway, has advertised that he will not pay debts incurred by his wife.—Page 9.

Bearish news had a perceptible effect on the Chicago market yesterday, and wheat sold ⅝c lower than on aSturday.—Page 7.

The boat sent out by the ship Strathisla for assistance reached port to find the Strathisla already safe in harbor.—Page 9.

The mate of a tug tried to save a dog that was swimming in the East River. The animal bit the mate and was killed.—Page 9.

Crew of the British steamship Coila was wrecked, and then captured and abused by Spaniards, who mistook the men for Americans.—Page 9.

A dynamite cartridge was thrown down the chimney of a Boston apartment house and exploded, wrecking a room and slightly injuring the occupants.

The Trustees of Columbia University yesterday appointed Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton to be the first occupant of the Seth Low Professorship of History.—Page 9.

Mayor Wanser has gained 120 votes in the recount of Hudson County from 53 of the 143 boxes. In Hoboken and West Hoboken 200 ballots are involved in dispute.—Page 9.

Dr. E. F. Osbaldiston, a masseur, and Mrs. Louise Metzgar were arrested at Montreal charged with having stolen wearing apparel from a store in Malone, N. Y.

Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, Chicago, has taken an associate, and will travel over the country in the endeavor to extend his church to other cities.

Dwight L. Moody, in speaking in Cooper Union yesterday to a crowded house, defined "grace" as an unmerited mercy to all men, and exhorted to prayer for a moral uplifting of the city.—Page 9.

Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City was arrested yesterday on the indictment for illegally appointing Election Inspectors. Justice Gaynor released him under $1,000 bonds.—Page 9.

Henry T. Clarke, wanted at New-Haven for alleged embezzlement, surrendered to the San Francisco police. He said he had been in a trance for seven weeks, and knew nothing of the charge against him.

A fire in the package and information room of the Grand Central Station partially or wholly destroyed thirty-three parcels and valises at 2:30 A. M. yesterday and damaged the elevated railroad branch.—Page 9.

In an interview yesterday William J. Bryan said: "The gold Democrats, if they come back to the Democratic Party, must come as silver men." He said he would not remove from Lincoln.

It is reported that Harry St. John, son of ex-Gov. St. John of Kansas, is alive. He was under indictment for murder of his wife when it was announced several months it, and one shot hit the target.—Page 8.

The Rev. Dr. Peters wrote a sharp letter to Mayor Strong on the neglect of the Board of Education to use the St. Michael's Parish building offered for school purposes and favorably reported on by Inspectors.—Page 8.

President Roosevelt, answering the criticism of Mr. Parker, says that policemen appointed by the present board are superior in physique, in morals, and in mental capacity to men heretofore appointed.—Page 3.

The debate in the German Reichstag on the Bismarck revelations was very tame yesterday. Prince Hohenlohe said he could give no information regarding the reported secret neutrality treaty with Russia.—Page 5.

Miss Felicia A. Griffin, Principal of Grammar School No. 47, cried yesterday morning, and so did the pupils and teachers when she told them she had been transferred to School No. 50. She protested to Superintendent Jasper in the afternoon, and he informed her that she would be left where she was.—Page 9.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, said yesterday that the Kansas receivership proceeding was known ahead of time by the brother of the Judge before whom the receivership was brought, the father-in-law of the man picked out for receiver, and by a clique of others. They speculated on the information, Mr. Walker said, and lost.—Page 8.

The Washington correspondent of a Chicago paper says the Spanish war scare was started by some one who, representing himself as a newspaper correspondent, telephoned false information to a Washington broker, and sent the same alleged news to Wall Street over the initials of a speculative Senator. These acts were part of a conspiracy to depress certain stocks.

The eight-inch rifles at Fort Wadsworth were tested yesterday. Nine shots were fired at a small target, three and a half miles away, near Coney Island. Several shots were within ship-striking distance of it, and one shot hit the target.

The Yale and Princeton football teams were hard at work yesterday preparing for the coming game. Neither side appeared to be in the best possible form. The playing of the Princeton team was decidedly unsatisfactory to the college men who watched it.—Page 3.

LIBERIA INSULTS ENGLAND.

A British Steamer Fired at Off Cape Palmas.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The trouble between Great Britain and the Republic of Liberia is apparently assuming a phase that will call for vigorous measures on the part of the former.

The British steamer Benin has arrived here from the West Coast of Africa and reports that she was not allowed by the Liberian authorities to communicate with Cape Palmas. As the Benin approached that place she was fired upon by the Goronamah, the sole vessel comprising the navy of Liberia.

The reasons for the refusal of permission for the Benin to call at Cape Palmas and for the action of the Liberian gunboat are unknown.

CAR FALLS TEN STORIES

THREE PERSONS INJURED IN A PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

Accident Happens in the American Tract Society's Building—Regulating Machinery Fails to Work—A Young Woman's Experience.

An elevator car, containing thirteen person, fell from the tenth floor to the cellar, a distance of 150 feet, in the building of the American Tract Society, at Nassau and Spruce Streets, yesterday afternoon.

Three of the persons were injured, including the only woman in the car. The most serious injuries were received by Henry A. Ludlam, thirty-five years old, of 200 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He is a clerk in the Public Works Department. Both of his knee-caps were fractured. This, according to the surgeons at the New-York Hospital, where Ludlam was removed, is a singular and serious mishap. Mr. Ludlam may be crippled for life.

Miss Ruggles, a typewriter, employed by the Dougherty Visable Typewriter Company, with offices on the tenth floor, was badly shaken up, and was hysterical for some time after the accident. She was able to go to her home.

The third person injured was E. R. Leland, a printer of Plainfield, N. J. His right leg was bruised and he walked with difficulty. None of the other persons in the elevator was hurt enough to require the aid of a physician. All left the building before it was possible to obtain their names.

Could Not Control the Car.

There are a set of six electric elevators in the American Tract Society's structure, put in by Otis Brothers & Co. of 38 Park Row. The elevator that fell was No. 6. The machines are practically on trial, and are insured against damage or accident.

Elevator No. 1 started from the top floor at 2 o'clock in charge of an attendant who is known as "Paddy." The janitors and elevator attendants after the accident were reticent and refused to say anything relative to the mishap.

When the car reached the tenth floor there were eleven passengers on board, most of whom had got on at the seventeenth floor. Miss Ruggles was the last person to get aboard at the tenth floor, making thirteen in the car, including the attendant.

When the car left the tenth floor something happened. None of the passengers knew just what it was, nor did the elevator man. The car began to shoot downward at a terrific speed, and when the attendant attempted to stop it he found that he was powerless. He had no control of the machinery, and realized that it was bound to go to the bottom, unless the safety governor worked. This failed to act.

Those who were in the car say that the elevator man displayed great nerve and forethought. As the machine shot downward, he shouted to the passengers to keep steady and stand on their tiptoes. Most of them followed his advice. Just before the cellar was reached the attendant stretched himself across the door, so as to prevent his passengers from being thrown out.

Shot Down at High Speed.

As the car shot by the ground floor, at terrific speed, the passengers were yelling and screaming at the top of their voices. The next second the car struck the rubber cushions, or buffers, in the cellar. A cry followed this, and then came the struggle to get out of the car. The thirteen persons had been thrown in a heap on the floor of the elevator, and there was much excitement.

A crowd of persons was in the building at the time, and all rushed for the basement. After ten persons had left the car in safety, it was discovered that three still remained in the bottom of the elevator. These were Ludlam, Leland, and Miss Ruggles. They were unable to stand, and it was necessary to carry them to the ground floor. Here Leland soon recovered, so that he was able to hobble away. Miss Ruggles was taken to the office of the typewriter company. Ludlam was first removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, and later transferred to the New-York Hospital, where it will be necessary to perform an operation on his knees.

When Miss Ruggles recovered sufficiently to tell what had happened, she said she was near the door, when the car started to fall. She was under the heap in the middle of the elevator when it reached the cellar.

Ludlam had little to tell. When the car reached the cellar he found himself under the other passengers, and was unable to rise.

The car is regulated by hydraulic power. The accident was caused by the breaking of a small check valve on the cylinder. This let the water run out, and there was nothing to resist the downward course of the car. It did not run with sufficient speed, it was said, to bring the safety governor into action.

This is the third accident to the elevators in the American Tract Society Building. Two weeks ago a car shot from the eighth to the fifth floor, with two passengers aboard, and some months ago it went to the bottom, causing no serious injury, however, to the occupants.

ELOPED WITH A PRINCESS.

The Daughter of Don Carlos Runs Away with a Married Artist.

ROME, Nov. 16.—Newspapers here publish reports of a sensational elopement, which has caused a great scandal in the highest society.

Princess Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, recently came to Rome to visit her sister, Princess Massimo. She met Count Falchi, an artist, who is a married man with a family, and fell in love with him, with the result that they ran away together.

Princess Elvira took with her her jewels, which are valued at $60,000. The whereabouts of the couple is unknown.

Canada's Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 16.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton arrived here from Winnipeg to-night. He was met by Mr. Laurier upon his arrival, and both had a long conference. Mr. Sifton will be sworn in Minister of the Interior to-morrow forenoon.

Missing from His Home.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Charles R. Shaw, a well-known citizen of this place, residing at 67 Abruyn Street, has been missing from his home since Wednesday, Nov. 4. He had been in poor health for a long time.

BRYAN BOYCOTTS GOLD MEN.

Says the Democratic Party Can Only Reunite on a Silver Basis.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 16.—William Jennings Bryan was in Kansas City a short while this morning, leaving for a two weeks' hunting and fishing trip in the Ozarks, in Taney County, Missouri. He will join a party consisting of Gov. William J. Stone, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, and others.

Mr. Bryan said to a reporter: "I have no intention of removing from Lincoln. I see no necessity for it. I propose to do all I can for the cause of free silver. I don't want to be regarded as a leader, but simply as an ordinary worker, confident that the sentiments I advocate mean prosperity for the country. The cause is stronger to-day than ever, and will grow daily. When the people are enlightened on a just cause, they will see its merit. Education can do nothing to hurt the cause of silver. This year we got the heaviest vote in States where free silver had been longest discussed. Where it had been presented to the people only in a limited way it did not do as well. Kentucky is an instance. While the Democrats lost 6,000 votes, the vote was almost a tie. This shows the result of the silver cause. The people are seeing the light, and will learn for themselves.

"The gold Democrats, if they come back to the Democratic Party, must come as silver men. There is no room for two Republican Parties in this country. The gold Democrats cannot come back to the party and run it on Republican ideas. They left because of the platform, called me a Populist long before the Chicago Convention, and unless they have changed their views must stay with the Republicans. The Democratic Party is committed to silver, and will continue to fight for it."

WANT DINGLEY'S BILL NOW.

Wool Men Favor Its Passage as an Emergency Measure.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association met this afternoon to take action on the Dingley bill.

After a long discussion on the condition of the wool and woolen interests of the country, the following minute was unanimously adopted:

"The Wool Merchants' Association of Philadelphia urges upon the Senate of the United States the passage of the Dingley bill as an emergency measure."

President Louis S. Fiske was authorized to appoint a committee of three to go to Washington and urge the passage of the measure. It was agreed to place a copy of the minute in the hands of all representatives of the wool and woolen interest in the United States, urging their co-operation.

THE KENTUCKY MUDDLE.

Vote of One County May Be Thrown Out Without Affecting the Result.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 16.—The State Canvassing Board may refuse to count McLean County. This is one of three counties—Marshall, McLean, and Montgomery—whose returns were irregular, and which have never been put on the official table. McLean County simply certifies that McKinley received 935 votes and Bryan 1,389.

The other counties named the first Electors, and will be counted, at least, for Smith and Kash. But it is thought that, as McLean has certified the vote of no Elector by name, the board cannot count it for any one. The result will be that Smith, the leading Democratic Elector, will lose 596 majority, and that Kash's majority over Smith in the State will be increased thereby from 244, the latest revised figures, to 940.

This result will not affect the election of Smith, the Democrat, as one of the thirteen Electors, for he will still be ahead of Mason, the third Elector on the Republican ticket. The only result of the count which could defeat Smith now would be the throwing out of Owen County. This cannot be done by the State Canvassing Board, for Owen is properly and regularly certified. It can, however, be done by the State Contest Board, which is a different body, and before which, it is understood, Col. Breckinridge's fight has been begun.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

Alfred S. Clay Nominated in the Democratic Caucus.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—On the first ballot of the Democratic legislative caucus this afternoon Alfred S. Clay, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee for the last four years, was nominated for United States Senator.

He received 94 votes, 89 being the requisite number for nomination. Mr. Clay received 81 votes last Friday, and received the benefit of the stampede on the first ballot today.

Mr. Clay is forty-three years of age. He has been Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. He managed the last two State campaigns as Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER DEAD.

Wanted a Million for a Lawn Mower and Horsewhipped a Judge.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 16.—Jephtha Wagner, an eccentric character, died at his home, at Warrenville, yesterday from injuries received from a fall from the roof of a barn. He was eighty years of age. At one time he was the proprietor of the Wagner Fertilizing Company of Syracuse, N. Y.

Wagner caused considerable talk about three years ago by suing the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for $1,000,000 for failure to deliver a lawn mower which he had shipped by that road.

A year later he publicly horsewhipped Judge Coddington of this city, because the latter was counsel for the plaintiffs in a suit in which Wagner was defendant.

To Direct Republican Clubs.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—President Addison B. Colvin of the New-York State League of Republican Clubs has appointed the following Executive Committee: George W. Aldridge, Monroe; George Green, Broome; B. H. Odell, Jr., Orange; J. A. McAlpin, Westchester; Edward Lauterbach, New-York; H. E. Tremaine, Warren; J. W. Sheldon, Onondaga; R. B. Mahaney, Erie; J. S. Whipple, Cattaraugus; C. Van Cott, New-York; W. J. Buttling, Kings; C. S. Woodruff, Delaware; G. A. Willard, Oneida; Frederick Easton, Albany; Charles A. Hess, New-York. The Executive Committee will meet at League Headquarters in New-York City on Friday, to map out a plan of more thorough organization work.

ANXIETY FOR GEN. WEYLER.

Loyalists in Havana Fear He Has Met Disaster.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—No definite news regarding the movements of Gen. Weyler, operating against the rebels under Maceo in Pinar del Rio, has been received. The last reports stated that he was penetrating the Rubi Hills under a harassing fire from the insurgents, but since then nothing has been heard from him, and there is considerable anxiety among the loyalists here. Rumors of all kinds are current, but none of them is trustworthy.

Official reports were received to-day giving accounts of skirmishes between the troops and rebels in all the provinces except Pinar del Rio.

The gunboat Magallanos brings information that Gen. Castellanos had arrived at Cascorro. He reported that he had had eight encounters with the rebels, who were very active. Returning from Cascorro to San Miguel he had further encounters with the enemy, who were commanded by Garcia, Crbreco, and other leaders.

The rebels, who were numerous, sustained heavy losses. The Spanish column fired in the various engagements 43 canno' shots and used over 100,000 cartridges. The troops lost 20 killed, and a Major, a Lieutenant, and 113 privates wounded.

The rebels have destroyed the town of Guaimaro, in the eastern part of the Province of Puerto Principe.

FORMAN SUCCEEDS MILLER.

Appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The President to-day appointed W. S. Forman of Illinois Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Joseph H. Miller, resigned.

Mr. Forman desires to return to his home to arrange matters so that he can take up his residence in this city, and has agreed upon Nov. 25 as the date when he will assume the duties of his office. This will also give Commissioner Miller ample time in which to complete his annual report, much of which is already in the hands of the printers.

William S. Forman was born in Mississippi in 1847. He is a lawyer. He served several terms in the Illinois Legislature, and was elected to the Fifty-first and the two succeeding Congresses as a Democrat. He was the National Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois at the last election.

THE FAIR WILL CASE.

Another Witness for the Children of the Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—A new witness has come forward to add the weight of his testimony against Mrs. Nettie R. Craven, who claims to be the contract widow of the late millionaire James G. Fair, and to hold pencil deeds of $1,000,000 of his estate. He is William Fair of Ida Grove, Iowa, who has just reached this city. He says that over a year after the date of the alleged marriage contract and deeds, his wife, hearing a rumor that he was married, wrote to Senator Fair and asked him regarding the truth of the report. In reply he wrote: "I am not married, and never will be."

The Fair children regard this as one of the most important bits of evidence in behalf of their side of the case that has yet turned up.

ORDER FOR A STEAMSHIP.

To be Built at Chester for the Old Dominion Line.

CHESTER, Penn., Nov. 16.—It was announced this morning that the contract for building a steamship for the Old Dominion Line had been received at the Roach shipyard. This means the disbursement of between $200,000 and $250,000 in wages in this city.

The new ship will be about 315 feet in length, and forty-five feet tbeam. She will be much like the Jamestown and Yorktown in construction and appearance, and but a trifle larger.

The work will have to be pushed rapidly, as the vessel is to be completed by Aug. 1, 1897.

GEORGE R. PECK HURT.

Fell Down an Elevator Shaft in a Washington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, last night fell ten feet down an elevator shaft in the Shoreham Hotel. His right wrist and left hand were broken and his face bruised. Mr. Peck did not recover consciousness until this morning, when he complained of pains in his chest and side. Physicians do not, however, believe Mr. Peck has sustained serious internal injury.

AMERICAN SCHOONER LOST.

The Puritan Wrecked on the West Side of Vancouver Island.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 16.—The American four-masted schooner Puritan, Capt. Atwood, is the latest addition to the long list of shipwrecks which have occurred off the shore of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

The vessel is a complete wreck near the spot where, about eleven months ago, the ship Janet Cowan went ashore.

There was no loss of life. Capt. C. H. Atwood and crew of nine men, after spending some ten hours on the wreck, succeeded in getting to the shore.

The Puritan was 584 tons net register; was built in Port Madison, Washington, in 1888, and her home port was San Francisco. She was owned by C. A. Hooper.

A Bowling Match with Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Secretary McDonald of the Chicago Bowling Club is in receipt of a communication from Samuel Karpf, the Secretary of the New-York Bowling League, suggesting a match between New-York and Chicago. Karpf was the manager of the Linden Grove team of Brooklyn, N. Y., which played the Keystones of this city last season. The New-Yorkers are anxious to make a match to last three days with the Chicago League bowlers. There is likely to be a lively discussion over this project at the Directors' meeting to-morrow night.

Shot to Death by a Mob.

OAKLAND CITY, Ind., Nov. 16.—Edward Williams, a miner, was shot to death to-night by a mob for an assault he had just committed on a fourteen-year-old girl.

HOW A WAR SCARE BEGAN

FALSE NEWS SENT TO A BROKER BY THE TELEPHONE.

A Speculative Senator's Initials Signed to Telegrams to Wall Street—Alleged Details of a Plot to Depress Certain Stocks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The correspondent of a Chicago newspaper who is well acquainted with a firm of stock brokers doing business in New-York and maintaining a Washington office on F Street has sent his paper a report accounting for the origin of the recent Cuban war scare, which is almost as interesting as the "scare" itself, and which does not fully explain to all who have heard it.

According to this explanation, a member of the firm of brokers referred to was called up by local telephone by a man who announced a familiar name, and who told the broker that he had just left the Department of State, where he had learned that in consequence of the critical condition of affairs with Spain, the President had ordered the North Atlantic squadron to Cuba and had directed Secretary Lamont to have all available troops sent to the Gulf States.

The broker at once transmitted this alarming information by long distance telephone to New-York. Very soon after that a young man sent from a telegraph office five or six messages, all in repetition of this information, to different New-York houses, each, it is said, bearing the initials of a United States Senator who speculates.

The broker who had received the local telephone message hunted up his friend, the newspaper correspondent, from whom he supposed he had received his information, and was amazed to learn that he had not sent the report, although he had been at the State Department that morning. He declared that he had not used the telephone at all. An investigation showed that a local station had been used by a stranger for the purpose, and that the Senator whose initials were signed to the dispatches sent to New-York, had not heard the report attributed to him.

In some of the conversation about this explanation, the name of the firm of brokers has been mentioned, but not with sufficient positiveness to justify repetition of it. The fact that it was believed that the correspondent alleged to have given the information really furnished it is commented upon, and it has been wondered how a stranger could have known so intimately what the correspondent was expected to know, and was able to imitate his voice over the telephone with sufficient cleverness to deceive a personal and intimate acquaintance.

The correspondent who made the account for the Chicago paper and the correspondent whose voice was imitated, are one and the same person. He asserts that the "news" was hatched up through a conspiracy of local speculators, who were short of certain sensitive stocks, and who had attempted to bear the market in order to be enabled to cover without loss.

DENIED BY NAVAL MEN.

The Report that the White Squadron Is to Go to Florida Is Scouted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—It is denied here to-night on high naval authority that Admiral Bunce's fleet is going to the West Indies. Navy Department officials scout the idea, and say the fleet is in no condition to go, even if there was cause for its moving.

Admiral Bunce and his Flag Lieutenant, Osterhaus, are both here, and, although they refuse to talk for publication, it is easily seen by their manner that there is nothing in the report that the white squadron will be called upon to repel an attack by Spanish vessels upon the Florida coast.

The Spanish war scare is ridiculed by the Navy Department, and the authority for the denial of the proposed movement of the fleet, although he cannot be named, is sufficiently high in rank to give weight to his words.

SPAIN'S NEW INTERNAL LOAN.

The Spaniards All Eager to Subscribe for the Issue.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—The greatest eagerness is displayed by all classes of Spaniards to subscribe for the new internal loan. There has been a great crush of people at the offices in this city of the Bank of Spain, which is handling the loan, all anxious to subscribe for the new issue.

The bank was open yesterday in order to accommodate would-be subscribers, and it was found that the ordinary facilities were not sufficient to transact its business. Twenty special counters were therefore put in use. The bank and its various branches in the principal cities of Spain had alone received subscriptions to the amount of 241,000,000 pesetas up to noon yesterday. It is estimated that the total applications at 10 o'clock this morning amounted to 350,000,000 pesetas.

The amount of the loan is 250,000,000 pesetas, about $50,000,000, and there is no doubt that the issue will be largely oversubscribed, owing to the unusual methods employed to arouse the patriotism of the people.

CUBA MAKES AN APPEAL.

Would Have Latin-American Republics Intercede for Her.

A message of appeal addressed to the Latin-American Republics has been issued by Salvator Cisneros and Rafael Portuondo y Tamayo, the President and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Cuban Republic. Copies of this message have already been received in Washington and this city.

Reciting the resort to arms of the Cuban patriots in February, 1895, and the subsequent formation of a civil Government, the document declares that the people of Cuba feel confident that they will find in the Latin-American nations a moral support toward the termination of the bloody struggle now going on.

"A people should never appeal," says the message, "except when their conduct may be justified in the eyes and in the conscience of other people, so that none may ever deny the strength of their motives for resorting to such extreme means in demanding their rights. Such is Cuba's case. The political organization imposed upon her by Spain, far from answering the fundamental and permanent ends of power, impoverishes, degrades, demoralizes her and keeps the country in a state of convulsion and turmoil."

It is further set forth that Spain denies the Cubans the exercise of political rights within their own country. Only 3 per cent. of the inhabitants have the right of suffrage, and of these a large majority is made up of the peninsular immigrants, who consequently represent Cuba in the Spanish Cortes and have control of all provincial and municipal affairs on the island. The imposts levied in Cuba since 1878, without the taxpayers' intervention, amount to more than $500,000,000, and a debt upon the insular treasury has been contracted which is comparatively larger than that of any other country in the world. The frauds of irresponsible foreign office holders in the Cuban Custom House Department alone, from 1878 to 1894, are estimated at $200,000,000.

Cuba desires to be an element of prosperity and security for her kindred American nations. It is urged therefore that it is for the interests of Latin-American countries to intervene with their advice and with their influence, so as to hasten the moment for Cuba's definite constitution as a nation. In intervening so that Spain may recognize the independence of Cuba, the other American republics, it is asserted, will not only stop the destruction of life and property, but they will render a valuable service to both Cuba and Spain.

The message closes with the declaration that Cuba is determined to conquer her independence "even at the risk of having to resort to the gravest extremes." But now that her victorious soldiers overrun the entire island, and that all of her sons have indorsed the revolutionary movement and are ready to support her army and furnish it with all the elements of war, Cuba wishes to show her American sisters that she is inclined to peace and invites their Governments to exercise their good offices with Spain in order to put an end to the war.

A GREAT LAND-GRANT CASE.

Two Sets of Heirs Claiming Title to the Same Estate.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Chicago syndicate controlling the celebrated Ronquillo estate expects soon to begin the argument in the district court, and to have a speedy decision, settling one of the greatest land-grant cases in the country, and involving title to 1,500,000 acres on the Mexican border of Presidio and Jeff Davis Counties, Texas.

In 1830 Mexico gave the grant to Lieut. Col. Ronquillo. In 1850 the first settlement was made, but nothing much was done with it until 1881. The Chicago syndicate bought its title from one set of Ronquillo heirs. The identity of Ronquillo is questioned. He is thought to have died of apoplexy. A body supposed to be his was buried at Presidio Del Norte.

Years after, another Ronquillo appeared at El Paso. When he died he bore marks identical to those of No. 1. Two sets of heirs have thus appeared, and the property is claimed by each. There is said to be a romantic story behind the suit, and some sensational details are promised. The President of the syndicate is Judge Ernest Dale Owen of this city.

CONSUL GENERAL LEE'S PLANS.

His Visit to Washington of No Special Significance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Consul General Lee was at the State Department this morning, and called on Secretary Olney, with whom he spent only a few minutes. This visit was followed by a call on Assistant Secretary Rockhill. Gen. Lee said there was nothing significant in his visit to Washington and to the department at this time. He was merely in the city with his wife for a few days, and expected to get away to-morrow. He desires to go to West Point and see his son, who is a cadet there, afterward returning to Virginia for a week before he returns to his post in Havana.

When asked if he would see the President, he replied that he thought not this time. Gen. and Mrs. Lee dined at Secretary Olney's residence yesterday.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE IN BOSTON.

Explosion in an Apartment House—No One Seriously Hurt.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—One of the upper stories of the Hotel Highland, 115 Dale Street, Roxbury, an eight-story apartment house, was wrecked this morning, it is thought, by an explosion.

A dynamite cartridge was thrown down the chimney and exploded, wrecking the kitchen in the top suite, occupied by Henry T. Burrell and family.

Two other cartridges were found on the roof, neither having exploded.

There were five persons in the kitchen at the time of the accident and all had narrow escapes from death. Two were slightly hurt by flying bricks. It is rumored that there has been trouble over the ownership of the building. It is also said there have been five new janitors within a month.

The present owner is said to be Christopher O'Brien, who obtained possession through some litigation.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are fair, with brisk southerly winds.

The pressure continues high over the South Atlantic States, and extends northeastward into New-England, and westward over the Gulf States. The pressure is low over the lake region, with a storm central over Lake Superior moving east. A trough extends westward to the middle plateau and north Pacific coast. An area of high pressure central to the north of Montana is extending southeast over the Missouri Valley, with a cold wave, causing a fall of 20° to 30°. The cold wave will advance into the upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the middle Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature will probably fall to about 20° Tuesday night in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Upper Michigan, and Lower Michigan. The barometer has risen rapidly in the Upper Missouri Valley, also in New-England, and it has fallen in the lake region. The temperature has fallen 20° to 40° in the Upper Missouri Valley, and risen generally throughout the lake region. The weather will continue fair in all districts except the northern Rocky Mountain plateau, where snow will probably occur.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	44	44	45
6 A. M.	43	44	45
9 A. M.	42	47	48
12 M.	46	55	55
4 P. M.	47	62	58
6 P. M.	45	60	58
9 P. M.	46	58	56
12 P. M.	46	55	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	52½
Weather Bureau	54
Corresponding date 1895	45
Corresponding date for last twenty years	46

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 3, Column 7.

SOCIETY OPENS THE OPERA

PREVIOUS FIRST NIGHTS FAIRLY ECLIPSED IN BRILLIANCY.

An Attendance at the Production of "Faust" Which Was Noteworthy for Numbers, Position, Dress, and Attention.

The Metropolitan Opera House was opened last evening for its thirteenth Winter season. It was a "first night" which, from the social standpoint, easily eclipsed in brilliancy and life all the "first nights" in the history of the famous house, brilliant and beautiful as many of these have been.

For a week past, even amid the excitements of the Horse Show, New-York society has looked forward to the opening of the opera season with unusual interest. The months had been long ones since the singers, most of whose names are household words in the metropolis, had departed; an unusually dull Summer had been followed by an equally dull Autumn, and society awaited the opera.

So it was that when the curtain rose on the first act of "Faust" last evening the vast house was filled from pit to dome with probably the largest throng ever assembled within its walls. The box tiers were long lines of varied color, amid which jewels flashed and shone as did the electric lights in Marguerite's flower bed on the stage.

Down stairs the parquet resembled a gigantic flower pasture, for the women who occupied the stalls, with rare exceptions, were in light-colored gowns and had respected the request of the management to discard their hats. The galleries were jammed, while the lobbies behind the parquet stalls were impassable at times and hundreds of women as well as men stood there during the entire performance.

The vast audience was unusually quiet for a first night, and there was little talking in the seats and boxes during the acts. The old story was as powerful to move and interest as ever, and when was heard—

"On the stage—the storm and stress
Of Gretchen crazed and Faust in vain repenting,
Oh! then the hardest-hearted heart was won."

Few Gaps in Society Ranks.

While the same causes which made such gaps in the front ranks of New-York society at last week's Horse Show were again operative last night, the effect of the absences was much less, and individuals and even families who were at once missed from the Horse Show box line were, with few exceptions, not so missed in the general parade of the society army last night.

The Vanderbilt boxes were of course not occupied by members of the family, but in every case were filled with friends. The Ogden Goelet and one or two other boxes were occupied by people other than their owners, but as a rule the regular occupants were all in evidence.

The change in the atmosphere from that of the Horse Show, from the smell of tanbark, the pushing crowds, the shouts of stablemen, the clatter of hoofs, and the general vulgarity of the Madison Square Garden, to the brilliantly lighted, well-ventilated auditorium of the Opera House, to the beautiful evening gowns, flashing jewels, snowy shoulders, and nodding aigrettes and pompons of the women in the boxes, and to the inspired strains of Gounod's immortal work, was both refreshing and inspiring

Never have New-York's most beautiful society belles and matrons appeared to better advantage than last night, and never has the opera season opened more auspiciously.

In the Parterre Boxes.

The parterre boxes were, as usual, the chief centres of attraction to the audience. They were occupied, in sequence, by T. A. Roosevelt, R. T. Wilson, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Astor, W. F. Burden, Perry Belmont, Henry T. Sloane, Adrian Iselin, Miss Whitney, H. J. Barbey, Trenor W. Park, Elbridge T. Gerry, G. S. Haven, George Bowdoin, James Stillman, and W. R. Stewart, A. D. Juilliard, August Belmont, Frederic Benedict, Cornelius N. Bliss, George F. Baker, Henry Clews, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Gov. Morton, Senator Calvin S. Brice, D. O. Mills, Robert Goelet, S. D. Babcock, and W. Bayard Cutting, and the ladies of the families or friends of these, their owners.

There are some well-known people still out of town, but the parterre boxes held last evening a rarely representative array. The Baron and Baroness Seillière were with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden. Mrs. Burden was easily the handsomest of the younger matrons, and the Baroness Seillière looked remarkably well. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. D. O. Mills, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Fred Benedict, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart all attracted much attention and were at their best.

In the Second Tier.

In the second-tier boxes were, of their owners, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Frederick De Bary, E. C. Converse, J. W. Ellis, Jefferson M. Levy, Miss T. Breese, Mrs. S. C. Harriott, George C. Boldt, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, J. L. Riker, E. St. John Hayes, Mrs. J. G. Moore, Jacob H. Schiff, W. H. Bliss, R. M. Thompson, and J. W. Mackay, with the ladies of their families, relatives, and friends.

Mrs. Alfred S. Chapin and Mrs. Arthur Rotch of Boston were in Mr. F. M. Jennings's box.

In the stall boxes were Mrs. J. W. Grace, Francis M. Bangs, Mrs. C. H. Ditson, R. C. Black, John C. Westervelt, E. C. Moore, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Clark, James B. Dickson, and Reginald Arnold. Mrs. George Place was the guest of Mr. Reginald Arnold.

To enumerate the society people who were guests in many of the boxes and who largely filled the parquet stalls would simply be to repeat pages of The Social Register.

Among those noticed were Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wing, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, Mrs. Van De Veer Green, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Danielson, the Misses Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Miss Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Colton, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Humphreys, Col. Hubert S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Webb, Miss Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Lauterbach, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Gebhard, Mrs. Belle Neilson, Miss Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Adams, Miss Gandy, Mrs.

Ferdinand Wilmerding, Miss Wilmerding, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and Mrs. John A. Lowery.

THE PERFORMANCE OF "FAUST."

Gounod's Famous Opera Sung with Splendid Effect.

The interest in the first night of the opera is so much more social, or, if you prefer, human, than it is musical or dramatic, that the success of it depends more upon other considerations than it does upon the excellence of the performance. It is conceivable that the performance might have been as faulty as it was perfect last night, and still the occasion, as an occasion, been almost as memorable. It is one of the occasions that give the New-Yorker a really metropolitan sensation, and make a New-York analogue of the expression "tout Paris" not absurd, but desirable. Whoever, resident or stranger, was at the Opera House last night must have been impressed, first of all, with the conviction that it was no mean city that could furnish such a display. In point of numbers alone, the house must have been very nearly a "record."

There were not half a dozen vacant boxes, scarcely a vacant seat in the parquette, and the upper regions, up even to the dim inane of the top gallery, were densely populated. Moreover, the space between the back of the seats and the wall of the auditorium was packed with standers, many of them women in full opera dress. It was so closely crowded that circulation through it was slow and painful. Only at the aisles did the efforts of the ushers avail to keep open a passage practicable for seatholders in evening file.

The audience was even more remarkable in appearance than in numbers.

We have been hearing a good deal of the sequestration of "society" in the narrow and tecnnical sense, meaning apparently that decent people who happened to be also rich and fashionable people have shown an increasing aversion to dressing themselves gorgeously and occupying high places in order to be mobbed at the horse shows. But the double tier of boxes and the dress circle above them, this time properly so called, have never been more resplendent with the sheen of gorgeous fabrics and the changing fire of jewels than they were last night. In the parts of the auditorium in which it is one of the functions of the spectators to compose the spectacle and "help dress the house" there were very few indeed of the male sex boorish enough to appear otherwise than in opera garments.

A rule forbidding such boorish persons the conspicuous parts of the house, such as obtains in foreign capitals, if it were promulgated by the management would undoubtedly be sustained by the opera-going public.

The success of the first night as a first night was thus assured before the curtain had been raised, or Signor Mancinelli had taken his place on the conductor's perch. It may be said at once that the success was as marked behind the curtain as before, and that the opera was in every respect worthy of the assemblage. The temper of the audience was uncritically hospitable, but if it had been inhospitably critical, it could have found no serious fault. As a matter of ensemble, of choral and orchestral resources, and of skillful stage management, the premature season at the Academy could not be made to seem amateurish, for in fact it has been altogether workmanlike and professional. But comparison of the principal singers of the two troupes would not be so much invidious as merely absurd.

The troupe of singers who maintain, and in respect of whom Col. Mapleson admits that he agreed to pay them those fabulous prices which he says he did pay and overpay, seem upon the whole to have constituted a kind of operatic conservatory when we compare them with the great artists who reappeared last night.

There is little to say about the performance, first, because it was as nearly as can be reasonably asked to perfection, and next because there was no novelty. More than ever Mme. Melba appeared in the vision of the first scene as a plausible basis of the negotiation, and in the later acts as a human and conceivable Marguerite. She was in almost perfect voice, although in the church scene she showed some signs of fatigue, and she carried to the close of the opera the sympathy which she enlisted with the first phrase she had to sing.

The de Reszkes were never better in these parts, which they have so completely made their own, and M. Lassalle has seldom been so good a Valentin, while Mlle. Bauermeister's Martha was as sound and trusty as ever. It was a happy inspiration of the management to keep the cast intact and to give the public the opportunity of welcoming back its old friends, which the public eagerly embraced as each put in a reappearance.

Sig. Mancinelli deserves a special word for the enthusiasm as well as the patient skill with which he conducted his fine orchestra, bringing out of the beautiful music all that there is in it.

Marguerite	Mme. Melba
Marthe	Mlle. Bauermeister
Siebel	Mme. Mantelli
Mephistophele	Edouard de Reszke
Valentin	M. Lassalle
Wagner	Sig. Viviani
Faust	Jean de Reszke

A GLEAM OF DELICATE TINTS.

An Audience in Which Costumes of Light Colors Ruled.

It was a delicately tinted audience that filled the big horse shoe, so soft in color tones that even diamond tiaras, sunbursts, and stars flashed with a subdued effect.

That might have been partially due to the subdued lights, for no one can complain since the Opera House was renovated the last time that it is lighted with unbecoming brilliancy.

But the prevailing shades in the gowns were pale, and it was safe to say that any one, particularly in the brilliant audience in the parterre boxes, was wearing a gown of white pale corn color, blue, or pink, and even these latter colors were softened by clouds of tulle.

The one or two gowns of black velvet noticeable in any audience were more striking in effect last night.

The pretty buds of the season were universally gowned in tulle.

The bright red which is so much seen this year was almost lacking. There were two bright gowns in the lower line of boxes which were so noticeable among the less pronounced colors that they seemed to mark a dividing line.

The one was in the Levi P. Morton box, and was a vivid red. The black velvet around the neck of the wearer intensified the effect of the red, and there were diamonds in the soft coil of gray hair on top of the head.

The other gown which was so marked among the delicate colors was in the Elbridge T. Gerry box, and was a very deep rose pink. It was a simple costume, with only a pale rose for ornament at either side of the bodice, resting on the bouffant sleeves. There was no necklace or neck ribbon worn with it, but the wearer's neck was too beautiful too need ornaments.

In the Perry Belmont box was one of the handsome black gowns of the evening—a beautiful gown with which was worn a pearl necklace and coronet of pearls, while the whole front of the bodice was brilliant with a trimming of pearl cut steel or jet, a fringe of which fell from the lace-trimmed edge of the low-cut bodice.

In the Adrian Iselin box was the most striking gown of black velvet, the plain black being unrelieved at the neck of the bodice in a way that can only be worn by a beautiful woman. There was a simple star of diamonds at the front of the corsage and another in the hair.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore one of the gowns of delicate pink, softened with white tulle. The tone of the gown deepened on either side of the neck, with a touch of deep rose pink. Mrs. Astor wore a diamond tiara and the front of her bodice was ablaze with diamonds.

A striking gown in the Edward Cooper box was of black and white. Mrs. Calvin Brice wore a handsome gown combining some of the few darker shades to be seen at the opera, but her two daughters were in delicate colors.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson was in blue and white. Mrs. Orme Wilson in white satin, trimmed with blue, and Mrs. Perry Tiffany was magnificent in black velvet, the bodice loaded with diamonds. Mrs. George Griswold Haven was in purple, and her daughter, Mrs. Peabody, in yellow satin, with beautiful pearls.

The real magnificence of the dress of the evening seemed to be in wraps which lend themselves more readily, and so luxuriant, elegant with their heavy velvets, rich in color and quality, beautiful furs, and elegant brocades. They were to be seen in the corridors in great numbers between the acts.

If a real fashion article were to be written, it would include many of the gowns worn by people sitting in the upper parts of the house. Their gowns were the darker street gowns, but there was more character in them than can be put into a light evening dress.

Notwithstanding the great number of people standing in all parts of the house, there was very little crowding. One woman left an upper balcony during one of the acts and fainted later in one of the dressing parlors. But she had gone to the opera unexpectedly, and in great haste, which accounted for her indisposition.

Rich Wedding Silver

Superior quality, refined taste and substantiality are acknowledged characteristics of Tiffany & Co.'s silverware.

Forks and Spoons, choice of many patterns, at $1.10 per ounce. Not sold elsewhere.

Tiffany & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

DR. OSBALDISTON ARRESTED.

Charged with Stealing Goods from a Store in Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Dr. E. F. Osbaldiston, a masseur, and Mrs. Louisa Metzgar, née Weisse, who have been spending recent Summers in Malone, were arrested in Montreal Friday night, charged with grand larceny for taking goods from the store of G. W. & F. W. Fay of this village. When arrested, Mrs. Metzgar had on a cloak which F. W. Fay identified. A skirt was found in a valise belonging to the Metzgar woman, or to the doctor.

Mrs. Metzgar made a confession, and told where other missing goods could be found at the doctor's rented house in this village. A search of the premises this morning brought to light the missing goods, and proceedings will be instituted for the extradition of the pair.

Dr. Osbaldiston is known in New-York City, where he has been at the head of a school of massage for some years. He claims to have treated some of the most celebrated men of this country.

When arrested, the couple were returning from the Victoria Hospital, where they had given an exhibition of massage to the nurses of that institution.

Dr. E. F. Osbaldiston, who is under arrest in Montreal, charged with grand larceny in Malone, came to New-York about five years ago. He brought his wife and four children here, and opened a massage school at 78 West Forty-sixth Street. He disappeared from this city very suddenly in April last.

Dr. Osbaldiston claimed to have the only right to conduct a massage school in this city. Soon after he opened his school in West Forty-sixth Street he began to visit different schools in the city, and threatened the proprietors with legal trouble if they did not close up. For several months he managed to keep several of the schools in trouble, and some of them really closed up, for fear of him.

Dr. Osbaldiston, with his family, suddenly left this city last April, and gave it out that he was going to Washington. Since that time nothing had been heard of him until his arrest in Montreal.

HICCOUGHS PROVED FATAL.

Death of a Trenton Hotelkeeper—Serious Case Here.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Richard Owens, the hotel keeper of this city who for five days had suffered from hiccoughs, died this afternoon. The hiccoughs resulted from an attack of erysipelas. Five days ago Owens had a severe and protracted fit of vomiting. When this subsided, the hiccoughs began, and did not give the sick man a single minute's rest afterward.

A man with a severe case of hiccoughs, who was so ill that he could not give his name, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. It is one of the worst cases of the disease that has been in the hospital in a long time.

Arrested for Forgery.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—On a warrant issued by the Cambridge District Court, Everett M. Marshall, forty-nine years old, living at 48 Cottage Street, Melrose, and with an office at 61 Court Street, this city, was arrested to-day charged with the forgery of the name of William H. Stimpson of the firm of W. H. Stimpson & Co., 61 North Market Street, to a guardianship bond of $10,000, on July 31, 1894. Mr. Marshall makes a denial of all the charges and says that he will be able to prove, at the proper time, that he is entirely guiltless.

The Companion to Procyon.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—A telegram from Lick Observatory to Harvard College Observatory announces that the companion to Procyon has just been discovered by Schaeberle, an assistant at Lick. The telegram contains the information that the companion is to be seen in the position angle 318 degrees, and is distant from the principal 4.6 seconds.

The Japanese Vice Consul's Heir.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—A son was born yesterday morning to Mrs. M. Funakoshi, wife of the Japanese Vice Consul in this city. The infant is the sole descendant of the famous houses of Funakoshi and Yamagata, two of the foremost of modern Japan, his mother, Matsujo Yamagata-Funakoshi, being the only living child of the Marquis Yamagata, the great Field Marshal and diplomat.

A Penny in His Throat.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 16.—Nine days ago Watson Betts of New-Hope, a child two years old, while playing with a penny, put it in his mouth and swallowed it. It lodged in his throat, and all efforts to remove it have proved futile. An operation will have to be performed to save the child's life

SECRETS OF GREEK RUINS

DR. DORPFELD'S ACCOUNT OF RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

Archaeology Still "a Science of the Spade"—Americans at Corynth—Eleusis City Mysteries.

Dr. Dörpfeld lectured yesterday, at the Academy of Medicine, on "The Recent Excavations in Greece." He reviewed, and illustrated by pictures on the stereopticon screen, the work accomplished by the excavators of Germany, France, England, Italy, and America. These excavations had comprised the sites of ancient temples, cities, and theatres, the central points of earlier civilizations.

"Archaeology," he said, "is still a science of the spade."

The first illustration was of the temple of Delos. Pictures of the temple and other buildings excavated at Melos were given, and attention called to their structure.

The ruins of temples and altars on the spot which Browning poetically says is "idly conjectured to be Ephesos," but about which Prof. Dörpfeld has no doubt at all, were made the subject of full illustrations and description.

The work of American scholars at Corynth received due recognition. Hera's temple, rescued by the American spade, was shown on the screen. This was followed by illustrations of ruins at Epidauros and Messene, in the Peloponnesus. One of the most interesting features of this part of the lecture was the picture of the precipitous valley in which is the world-famous "Castalian spring," on Mount Parnasas, sacred to the muses.

Delphi, with its great temple of Apollo, was illustrated. Above the ruins of this famous shrine, which figures so conspicuously in ancient and in modern literature, rise the poor and insubstantial buildings that shelter the modern Greek villagers. Apollo, according to Milton, left the "top of Delphos" long since, "with hollow shriek"; and the eastern branch of the Catholic Church now presides over that region of fable, oracle, and song.

Eleusis, site of the temple of the Eleusinian mysteries, that free-masonry of the ancient world, was illustrated by several pictures. This city, fourteen miles northwest of Athens, with its beautiful temples and its wonderful mysteries, which have baffled even the German spade and the German mind, was a great favorite of Princes and philosophers. When the Persians, after losing the battle of Plataea, burned it to the ground, the Athenians rebuilt it. The architect of the Parthenon, Ictinos, was selected to plan the new temple. It was finished under the administration of Pericles, when Phidias devoted to it his splendid genius.

The temple begun by Ictinos and completed by Philo and Phidias, remained one of the chief ornaments of the world until 396 after Christ, when it was destroyed by Alaric. The city disappeared with the temple.

The little modern Greek village of Lefsina has sprung up in the midst of the ruins of its altars, temples, porticoes, and "mystic cell."

The recent excavations at Athens were described. The last portion of the lecture served as a kind of introduction to the lecture for to-day on "The Acropolis." The lecture will be given at the Academy of Medicine at 4:30 P. M.

ACCUSED OF WIFE MURDER.

Also Charged with Killing His Five Children—All Drowned.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, Andrew J. Spute, a prosperous grocer of this city, went boat riding on Smith's Lake, a suburban resort, with his wife and five children. The boat by some means was upset, and all except the husband were drowned.

The wife had an insurance of $10,000 on her life in the Travelers' Insurance Company, and two of the children were insured for $5,000. These facts created some suspicion at the time, but no one witnessed the disaster. The case was passed as accidental drowning. To-day Spute and Nellie Davis, a young woman with whom he has been associated, were arrested, the former charged with killing his family in order to get the insurance money, and the woman as an accessory before the fact.

When arrested the woman was greatly frightened, and admitted that Spute had maintained her in an elegant flat on Welton Street for over a year, and had on various occasions promised to purchase her a beautiful ten-thousand-dollar residence in the aristocratic part of the city.

Came Back to the Almshouse.

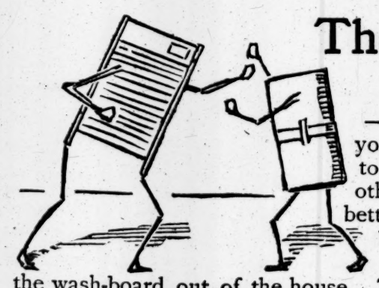
TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Miss Annie Andres was a teacher in the public schools here up to a year ago, when she developed some eccentricities and resigned from the position. Her mother was born in Germany and they had relatives in that country, but none here. They desired to go to Germany to live, and a fund was raised by the public school teachers to enable them to reach their old home. They worked in the factories in Germany, but were unable to support themselves. They were therefore deported by the German Government and arrived here yesterday. The local Overseer of the Poor sent them to the almshouse.

Proposed Additional Tax on Beer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—An attempt will be made during the coming session of Congress to put an additional tax of $30,000,000 on beer. The champions of the proposition say that the tax would not involve any additional expense to the Government, and would be very easily collected. Others say, however, that there is no likelihood of such a bill passing. They say the brewers were able to defeat it before, and they are just as able now.

Superintendent Pierce Testifies.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 16.—After a recess of several weeks, the defense of the Westchester Temporary Home, whose Superintendent, James W. Pierce, is accused of practicing cruelties on the inmates, was continued to-day before Referee Gournsey. Superintendent Pierce was again on the stand. His testimony consisted of denials of the many charges made against him by various inmates.



They don't agree

—your pocket-book and your wash-board. One tries to keep your money—the other wastes it. You'd better consult your pocket-book, do your washing with Pearline, and put the wash-board out of the house. There's no room or place for it with Pearline (use no soap), nor for any of its wearing-out, tiresome rubbing. You'll be doing your pocket-book a good turn, and help toward making it fatter and sleeker, if you'll do all your washing and cleaning with Pearline. 508

THE DEMON OF HURRY.

He Robs the Great American People of Flesh, Energy, and Good Digestion.

The one thing the American people never do is to rest.

Nearly everybody we meet seems to be in a continual state of nervous excitement or possessed of a feverish energy to finish what they are about and get on to other work; that is why so many people lose their health, energy, and ambition, become thin and dyspeptic or fall victims to nervous exhaustion.

We live in a hurry, eat in a hurry, and sleep in a hurry, and it is not surprising that we finally break down. It is for this reason that most of us stand in contsant need of something to build up the system, and enable us to stand the severe strains to which we are subjected.

As a means of preventing the debilitating effects of worry and overwork, many eminent physicians recommend the use of a pure stimulant at meal time. Pure malt whiskey has been found to give the best results, and experiments have proved that the safest and best of all whiskies is Duffy's pure malt. This is because it is no ordinary whiskey, but a pure medicinal stimulant which gives stimulative nourishment to the whole body. Its health-giving effects are speedily shown in a clear skin, a brighter complexion, and increased strength.

Enquire, and you will be surprised to find how many friends of yours are also friends of Duffy's pure malt whiskey.

DR. THOMAS BRANCHING OUT.

Will Try to Extend the Scope of the People's Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The Rev. H. W. Thomas, for seventeen years pastor of the People's Church of this city, has taken an associate in his ministerial work, and, beginning with next Sunday, will, in a large measure, step down and out of the pulpit which he erected and which he has made famous. The new associate pastor is the Rev. Frank B. Vrooman.

Simultaneously with the People's Church announcement was the resignation of Mr. Vrooman from the pastorate of the Kenwood Presbyterian Church. This is the sequel of the action of the Synod of Illinois Oct. 22, in deposing Mr. Vrooman from the Presbyterian ministry.

In fulfillment of what has long been his desire, Dr. Thomas will leave in about two months on an extended trip through the South and West, to preach the doctrines of the People's Church and of liberal religion, in the large cities. The trip will extend over five months.

Mr. Vrooman's work in the People's Church will begin next Sunday, when he will preach to the congregation at McVicker's Theatre. He says that a considerable portion of the members and congregation of the Kenwood Presbyterian Church will withdraw with him and ally themselves with the People's Church.

Dr. Thomas was for many years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which he retired because of the liberality of his views on doctrinal matters. Following immediately on this, he established the People's Church, preacning at first in Hooley's Theatre. The church finally removed to McVicker's Theatre, where the late Prof. David Swing had conducted services after his expulsion for heresy from the Presbyterian Church.

SURPRISED HIS FRIENDS.

Lawyer Pugsley Confesses to Having Been Married Months Ago.

POUKHKEEPSIE, Nov. 16.—Frederick W. Pugsley, an elderly lawyer with a large practice, greatly surprised his lawyer friends a few days ago. While on the witness stand he was asked, as a matter of form, "Are you married?"

"I am," he replied.

In answer to another question, Mr. Pugsley said his bride was living in Rockland County.

To-day he gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Frederick W. Pugsley of this city and Miss Marion E. J. Lambert of Brooklyn were married a few months ago in St. Paul's Church, New-York, by the Rev. Dr. W. Montgomery Geer. The bride's mother, grandmother, and greatgrandmother were married in the same church. The bride is of English descent, the Lambert family being for a hundred years jewelers to the royal family."

Mrs. Pugsley has visited this city a number of times and is known to be a beautiful and accomplished woman.

SENATOR VOORHEES'S HEALTH.

Sons Assert that Their Father Is Rapidly Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The alarming reports from Terre Haute, Ind., regarding the condition of Senator Voorhees are not in accord with advices received here by friends and members of the family.

Reese Voorhees, son of the Senator, said it was true that the Senator had been sick and at one time his life was despaired of, but now he is rapidly convalescing.

Mr. Voorhees received a letter only yesterday from his father's physician, in which it was stated that the Senator is now in his normal health, with the exception that he has not yet recovered his full strength.

Regarding the Senator's future, another son, J. P. Voorhees, said that when he retired from the Senate he would doubtless enter the lecture field. He has already delivered with great power and acceptance a lecture on "Christ's Sepulchre," and with this, Mr. Voorhees said, his father would begin his career upon the platform.

Mr. Boutelle at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Congressman C. A. Boutelle of Maine was here to-day.

"I have been campaigning on the Pacific coast," said Mr. Boutelle, "and am now on the way home. I have stopped off here to tender my congratulations to the President-elect."

Regarding the probability of a Cabinet position being offered to him by Major McKinley, Mr. Boutelle said:

"I am not an aspirant for any Cabinet position. I have just been re-elected to Congress by a handsome plurality, and I expect to serve out my term."

Rhode Island's Official Vote.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt, at the head of the State Returning Board, to-day declared the McKinley and Hobart Electors chosen by 21,978 plurality by official count. This is a decrease of 1,109 from the election officers' figures. Bryan and Sewall polled 14,439 votes; Palmer and Buckner, 1,166; Levering and Johnson, 1,160, and Matchett and Maguire, 558.

Wounded His Wife, Killed Himself.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—William L. Terrill, thirty-five years of age, shot and dangerously wounded his wife this afternoon and then shot himself dead. The shooting occurred at the Terrillls' home in the town of Hamden. Terrill and his wife had been separated since Nov. 3, because of his drinking habits and jealous disposition.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A. M. Palmer, who was taken ill at the Chicago Club, Chicago, last Tuesday, was reported last night to be recovering. Mr. Palmer's ailment was not of a very serious nature.

—John F. Harley has purchased the controlling interest in McConnell's Theatrical Exchange in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building. W. A. McConnell will give his entire attention to the management of Koster & Bial's.

—Miss Marie Halton, who severed her connection with the Olympia comic opera company Saturday night, stated last night that her withdrawal from the cast of "Santa Maria" was not due to any desire to sing the title part, but to the fact that she was ignored in the programme and other printed matter, contrary to the terms of her contract.

WORK FOR IDLE MEN.

Manufacturing Concerns Once More in Operation.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 16.—The Consolidated Steel and Wire Company, at Braddock, has started its works in full, employing 800 men.

The Edgar Thomson Steel Works are again in full operation on a large order for steel rails for use in Japan.

The Homestead Steel Works of the Carnegie Company are now working full in all departments, 3,500 men being employed.

The force of employes at the Westinghouse Electric Works was increased to-day by 100 men. Preparations for starting the Westinghouse Air Brake Works in full are well under way. A large number of the air-brake workmen will be transferred to the Westinghouse Canadian plant when it is opened.

DOVER, N. J., Nov. 16.—The fires at the Port Oran blast furnace, which has been idle for six months, will be started before the end of the week. The furnace is owned by the Wharton Iron Company. One hundred men are employed when the furnace is in operation.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The Highland Carpet Works, which had run short-handed and on short time for a year, started up to-day on full time and full-handed.

GREENVILLE, N. H., Nov. 16.—No. 2 Cotton Mill of the Columbian Manufacturing Company, at High Bridge, which had been shut down since April 16, started up in all departments this morning on half time.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 16.—The factory of the Aetna Silk Company, in Norfolk, started operations to-day on full time with a full force of hands after a several months' shut-down.

Work has been resumed at the ore mines at Ore Hill, and the Sawyer Cotton Mills, at Colebrook River, which have been closed since last February, will resume operations in a few days.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 16.—The Falls Company's mill, one of the largest cotton mills in Eastern Connecticut, which has been shut down for several months, will start up on full time Nov. 30, employing about 500 hands. The goods made are duck, canvas, and heavy cotton fabrics.

THE BACCHANTE ON VIEW.

Boston Passes Judgment on the Macmonnies Statue.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—The much-criticised statue of the Bacchante, rejected and then conditionally accepted, was placed on public view to-day in the great square of the Public Library Building. It stood in the fountain, and the onrushing spray screened it considerably. A big crowd gazed on the statue and from many people came many opinions.

The old ladies were dubious of the exact propriety of the statue. Some didn't think it was at all nice, but still might be artistic.

The art students naturally thought the Bacchante was all right, but believed the statue could be viewed to just as admirable advantage if the fountain went out of business. They never heard of a Bacchante requiring so much water even to bathe in.

Several prominent clergymen looked on. Dr. C. G. Ames of the Church of the Disciples (Methodist) said he saw nothing immoral about the statue.

The Rev. J. Boyd Brady of the People's Temple preached about it last night. He asked, "Where is the man worthy of the name of American and Christian who is willing to set up before the eyes of our youth a statue sacred to immodesty and obscenity? Where is the woman, the mother, the daughter, or the child who wants a statue in this fair city of humanities dedicated to the seducer, the libertine, the harlot, the pimp, the pander, and the bawd. Away with the horrid thing, and bury it in the bay."

RAILROAD MORTGAGE FILED.

Birmingham to be Connected with the Atlantic Coast.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 16.—The Macon and Birmingham Railroad filed a mortgage here to-day for $500,000 to the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., bonds to that amount having been issued to protect the mortgagee.

The mortgage will be filed in Clay, Chambers, Randolph, St. Clair, Shelby, and Talladega Counties, and then work will commence on the completion of the road from La Grange, Ga., to Birmingham. It is now in operation from Macon to La Grange. The road was sold by decree of court last Summer, and bought by representatives of Boston capital. The bonds were issued to raise money to pay for the purchase of the road and right of way over the projected route.

Its completion will connect Birmingham with the coast, via Macon and Savannah, which is the ultimate object.

IS HARRY ST. JOHN DEAD?

Report that the Alleged Murderer Has Been Seen Within a Week.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Nov. 16.—It is reported that Harry St. John, son of ex-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas, is not dead, as announced three weeks ago.

St. John was under indictment for the murder of his wife, and his trial was to begin in a few days. Then came the announcement of his death.

An El Reno man says that within a week he has seen St. John walking on the streets of Kansas City with Judge J. H. Pitzer of this city.

It is, perhaps, significant that it has not been shown that anybody except the doctors and undertakers saw Mr. St. John's body after his death was announced.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

SCOURED WOOL

advanced 6 cents per pound as a result of the election, and carpet mills refuse to renew contracts at present prices.

Therefore you can gain nothing, but lose much by delay. Choose from our large and varied stock before prices advance.

A new lot of French Wilton Rugs.

36x36	$3.25 were	$5.00
27x54	3.50 were	6.00
30x63	5.00 were	8.00

Holiday Furniture at lowest prices.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

THE FIRST MONDAY AT WANAMAKER'S

It was a Monday of great promise.

There was scant courtesy in the short time allowed by our invitation to the store. But New-York responded promptly and generously with smiles, compliments and promises. The promises are good—we take them without endorsement, for we know they will be redeemed by prosperous business in the days to come.

At the opening hour the crowds began to come, and great flocks of people passed through our hospitable building all day.

Many were ambitious to be the first to purchase, to open an account, or to assist in the first day's success.

Members of old families drove down to renew with the old store the old familiarity that long acquaintance had developed into a sentimental sense of ownership.

Newspaper men saw in the throngs what a notice only twenty-four hours old would do to help the new enterprise if placed in the proper newspapers.

Neighboring merchants came to express satisfaction in the revived life of the vicinity, and to say they were "so glad that the old doors were open for business again."

Down-town business men, bankers, lawyers and judges brought their words of welcome with the closing hours of the day.

It was pleasant to hear the compliments that were passed around, but none so pleased us as "The great stock and generous service with the general air of refinement everywhere apparent makes it seem like the old days when A. T. Stewart was here."

There is a high ideal in this business—we shall work hard to give it full and complete expression.

Did the store appear well yesterday? It will be a better store to-day, and still better to-morrow. If the store is worthy of the city—New-York deserves the best—it will, in its way, aid in the making of the Greater New-York.

This week is so much of an "At Home" time that we would be content to pass it all in making acquaintance, even if we did not sell a single dollar's worth of goods.

There are no sensations now, nor will there be. But there will be no stagnation.

The power is in the best collections of the best and newest merchandise to be sold at just such prices as we can and do continually make—always in the interest of the retail buyer—the sort of goods that will be speedily sought by people who want really good articles for personal uses, or for house furnishing and decoration.

New stock in abundance for these three sorts of feet.

WOMEN'S, GIRLS AND SMALL BOYS' SHOES — We mean to excel in shoes by repeating here the policy of our Philadelphia store.

We also have some Hilton, Hughes & Co. Shoes—about $30,000 worth. We have added, to complete sizes, about $10,000.00 worth more. This section of the Shoe stock amounts to $40,000.00. It was one of the few stocks not removed. They are to be removed—at average HALF PRICES.

Well worth the attention of all having to buy for women, girls, small boys.

Second floor.

CHINA TABLE WARE — As a popular introduction to the Chinaware store we ask attention to the following short list of decorated Dinner Sets.

Dainty in decoration, accurate in form, perfect in finish, and extraordinary in cheapness—they should delight the heart of many an economical housekeeper.

American porcelain, semi-Vitrous body, dainty flower decorations, 100 pieces, $10; 113 pieces, $12.

Crown Austrian China, four flower decorations, 113 pieces, $16.

Crown Austrian China, Lily of the Valley decoration, border pattern, 113 pcs., $22.50.

Syracuse China, the most durable made, dainty shapes, 2 decorations, 113 pcs., $22.50.

Haviland China, beautiful flower decorations, gold on handles, 113 pcs., $22.50.

Basement.

RUGS AND CARPETS — ORIENTAL RUGS, richness from sunrise land. Interested?

The collection appeals to every lover of these mellow weaves. And we sell Rugs as we sell all other kinds of goods—as cheaply as we can. Every piece is marked plainly with its selling price.

Bits of carpet news:

30 styles best grade Axminister Carpets, new for the season, $1.25. You've known them at $1.50.

21 styles Axminister Carpets, a new quality of this favorite that has appeared within the month. 90c.

35 styles regular grade Body Brussels Carpets, $1, instead of $1.25.

12 styles of next best grade Brussels, 90c.

25 styles "extra" Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 65c; usual price of lower grade.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN A TRANCE?

Strange Story Told by a New-Haven Man at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Henry T. Clarke of New-Haven, Conn., surrendered to the police of this city yesterday, and is now in the city prison on a charge of embezzlement. He tells a most extraordinary story of being in a trance for about seven weeks. During that time he traveled on the cars, ate, slept, and walked around, and yet he declares that he knew absolutely nothing about it until yesterday morning, when he came to his senses in a bedroom in a local hotel.

Treadwell Smith, Superintendent of Police of New-Haven, sent a letter to Chief Crowley of San Francisco Sept. 26, stating that Clarke was wanted there on a charge of embezzlement of $456 in coin and $850 in checks belonging to his employers, Peck & Bishop, transfer, freight, and ticket agents, Union Station. He disappeared, and it was believed he had gone to this city.

Clarke called at Police Headquarters last night, and reported his condition. He was shown Chief Smith's letter, and after perusing it broke down. He said he had no recollection of taking the money or checks, and the last thing he remembered was kissing his wife good-bye before he left home for the office on the morning of Sept. 25. Since then everything has been a blank to him until yesterday. He is prepared to return to New-Haven without requisition papers.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—The authorities here will probably send for Clarke, and Peck & Bishop say they will press the case against him. Clarke's wife and other relatives say that he has always been of a nervous and "flighty" disposition. It is said that before he went away he spoke of and seemed worried about financial troubles. Clarke is an adopted son of the late Rev. E. E. Atwater of this city.

MISS BEHR TO STAY IN JAIL.

The Judge Who Sentenced Her Can Give No Relief.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 16.—Judge McCormick was asked to-day to release Miss Edith Behr, the young woman who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by him on Saturday, on being convicted of assaulting the Bloy brothers. The lawyer told the Court that the young woman had been sufficiently punished, and that the men whom she was accused of assaulting were nearly twice her size and should be ashamed of prosecuting her.

Judge McCormick said that all he could do was to pass sentence, and as he had done so, his duty had ceased, and he therefore denied the application.

Lawyer Kalich informed the young woman that Judge McCormick refused to release her. He said he could carry the case to the Court of Appeals, but that it would not be reached until after the young woman had finished her term.

Miss Behr is completely broken in spirit, and refuses to eat the food given her. If she has to serve out the sentence, she says, her health will be broken.

The assault consisted in Miss Behr striking the brothers because they refused to release her father's cows, which had strayed on their property.

A Texas Wedding Announced.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 16.—Cards are out for the marriage, next Wednesday night, of Miss Mattie A. Hallum of Texarkana to Edward F. Lacy of Dallas, Texas. Miss Hallum is the daughter of Judge John Hallum, the well-known Southern lawyer and legal writer, who recently created a National sensation by shooting the Rev. Mr. Forbes, the Baptist preacher at Texarkana, for alienating his wife's affections. Judge Hallum has sued his wife for divorce.

YALE AND THE "TIGERS"

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT GAME OF FOOTBALL.

Both Sides Working Hard—Neither in First Class Condition—Severe Practice at New-Haven—Poor Play at Princeton.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—The coaches put the Yale team through the hardest practice of the season to-day. Two halves of fifty and thirty minutes were played. Fincke was taken back to quarter and Chauncey played full back. Benjamin and Mills were half backs. On the second scrub team, Sanford of "'92's" team played centre, Heffelfinger was at right guard, and "Brink" Thorne played full back for a short time.

The features of the afternoon were a touch-down and goal from field, made by Thorne, Captain of last year's team, and a touch-down by Benjamin, after a run of fifty yards. Thorne dropped back for a "fake" kick, and ran through the entire 'Varsity team from the centre of the field. It was like his phenomenal playing of last year in the Princeton game, when he saved the day for Yale.

Hine's attempts at goals from the field proved dismal failures. Six times he made the attempt, and failed each time, except once, when the ball was stopped before going ten feet. Yale has had hopes that Hine would develop into a great kicker, but his career seems to have been rather meteoric.

Mills took Benjamin's place in the second half, as the latter was injured. Mills played a fast and strong game. He was specially good in getting through tackles in mass plays. Chauncey, at full back, kicked and bucked the line well.

Hinkey was on the field to-day, but did not play. Yale's hopes correspondingly sank. He probably will come out for a short time to-morrow.

The team, as a whole, played well together, and played with more life than formerly. Once or twice the scrubs were able to make the required five yards. At no time was the 'Varsity goal in danger, except when Thorne made his long run and scored a touch-down. The team is much improved in condition, but still there are a number of strained muscles. It is not probable the men can go through the hard practice of this week without mishaps.

Applications for seats have exceeded the supply. The management has been forced to send elsewhere for tickets not thought to be sold. The demand this year is unprecedented. Few one-dollar-and-a-half seats are left, and the two-dollar seats are disposed of.

BAD PLAYING AT PRINCETON.

The Tigers Make a Poor Showing in Practice Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—To-day's football practice did not tend to strengthen the belief in the Tigers' ability to "down the blue." Hundreds of students were on the side lines, and they came away after the game with bowed heads. The team gave one of the most wretched exhibitions of playing seen here this season. With Kelly, Bannard, Baird, Smith, and Capt. Cochran back in their places, the team was unable to score against the scrub team during the first half. Moreover, the playing was almost always in the 'Varsity's territory, and the regulars actually were pushed to their limit to keep the scrubs from going through their line for a touch-down.

Securing the ball at midfield on a fumble by the 'Varsity, the scrubs formed a mass at tackle, the same as that now being used by Yale, and, in spite of the most desperate playing on the part of the 'Varsity line, pushed the ball straight down the field till within a foot of the enemy's goal. Then the 'Varsity line stood firm.

In the second half, Wheeler and Ayres were substituted for Bannard and Kelly, and the former saved the day for the 'Varsity. His playing was brilliant, and he circled Lathrop's end for two long runs which netted touch-downs. Aside from his brilliant work, the playing of the 'Varsity was wretched. Fumbles were very frequent, and interference seemed a lost art. Wheeler's two runs were made entirely unassisted. The only fault with his playing was an occasional fumble.

Ayres fumbled badly, and one of his fumbles gave a touch-down to the scrub.

No one can account for the continued poor playing of the 'Varsity. Many attribute it to overtraining. The line displayed especial weakness, giving way to the scrub repeatedly. Gailey is acknowledged to be in poor condition, and took a complete rest to-day, Booth taking his place. Armstrong and Church appear to be overworked, and Bannard plays listlessly. Rosengarten was out for the first time since his injury previous to the Harvard game. He still limps. He will not be used unless all other backs fail.

Another valuable man who seems to be out of the game for good is Reiter, who has a bad neck, from too much line bucking. He said to-day that he should not be able to play again this year. Kelly is still somewhat sore, but promises to go into the game with his old-time dash.

With so many injured men, the outlook begins to look dubious, but the coachers are still hopeful of rounding out a championship team, though they admit the prospect is not nearly so bright as it was a week ago. Priest, an old-time half back, joined the coachers to-day, making thirteen alumni now with the team. The others are Moffatt, '84; Fine, '81; Riggs, '92; Holly, '95; Lea, '96; Church, '88; McCauley, '94; Wood, '92; Morse, '95; Baker, '85; George, '89, and Cook, '88.

CHEERING THE TIGERS.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Princeton Students and Alumni.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 16.—Two thousand enthusiastic Princeton students and alumni crowded into the gymnasium to-night to cheer on the Princeton football team to victory over Yale next Saturday in the great game of the year. Alumni were present from the leading cities, and delivered stirring addresses. The 'Varsity team was seated immediately in front of the speaker, and the speeches were mainly to the men who are to bear the brunt of battle next Saturday, with a view to assuring them that the college and alumni are back of them in their efforts to down the blue.

The members of the team were cheered individually as they entered the hall, and Capt. Cochran received a tremendous ovation. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, '77, of New-York, an old-time 'Varsity pitcher; the Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus, '77, of Hartford Theological Seminary, who played third base when in college; Col. John J. McCook of New-York, and M. Taylor Pyne, '77, of New-York, of the Board of Trustees; Prof. J. G. Hibben of the Faculty, Job Hedges, '84, of New-York; J. M. Huston, '92, of Philadelphia; Burr McIntosh, and Alexander Moffat, '84, of New-York.

The student body joined in singing the praises of Princeton in such favorite college songs as "The Orange and Black," "Old Nassau," and ditties adapted to the occasion. One of these, sung to the tune of "Paddy Flynn," was sprung on the audience by Burr McIntosh, and was received with great hilarity. The chorus ran something like this:

Will yez be there with me
When we tackle dear old Yale?
We will.
Will yez be there without fail?
Yes.
Then let us be there, and we'll do them for fair.
And we'll make mugs of the lot next Saturday.

Dr. Smith said that unity and harmony of action are characteristic of Princeton, that every student and every [illegible] and the children of every [illegible] know the names of every man on the Princeton team.

16,000
Business Men

In New York City alone attest by their use of the telephone their appreciation of its value. They form a community by themselves, with every facility for doing business together with great promptness.

You ought to join this business circle and share in the benefits.

To NOT have a telephone is to be out of the business world to which these subscribers belong.

Minimum Rate, 600 local messages—Direct Line, $90 a year; Party Line, $75 a year.

New York Telephone Co.
(Successor to the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company)
18 Cortlandt St. 113 W. 38th St.

An Embarrassing Barrel of Ale.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Members of the Northwestern University Football Team are in a dilemma. Feeling that some sort of encouragement should be tendered them, in view of their defeat last Saturday, W. A. Hamilton, President of the Evanston Business Men's Association, has given them a barrel of ale—genuine old musty ale—and now the boys fear they have an elephant on their hands.

Prohibition rules supreme in Evanston, and the men who compose the "gridiron" of the university feel assured there would be trouble if they resorted to the use of even a mild stimulant. They have not decided what course to pursue.

A Football Game Canceled.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Wesleyan has canceled the football game with the University of New-York, which was to have been played here Thanksgiving Day. The team is arranging a game with the New-Jersey Athletic Club, to be played at Pamoacha Park.

Secret Practice for Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The Pennsylvania 'Varsity eleven this afternoon played a team of Pennsylvania graduates, headed by George Woodruff, the Quakers' head coach, and the college boys had no trouble in whipping the old players by a score of 32 to 6. From now until the Harvard game on Saturday Pennsylvania's practice will be in secret, and it is probable the team will be taken to some quiet place, possibly the Delaware Water Gap.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Awards Made, Track Records Allowed, and Other Business.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States was held at the Astor House yesterday. The old officers were re-elected. The proposed plan to register athletes was referred to a committee, with instructions to report by Jan. 1. An alliance was entered into with the National Interscholastic Amateur Athletic Association of the United States.

Championships were awarded as follows: New-Jersey Athletic Club—Ten-mile run and two-mile steeplechase, Feb. 13, and all-around championship, July 4; Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Gymnastic competitions, date to be announced.

Many proposed amendments to the constitution were offered, and it was said at a late hour, the meeting still being in session, that these would be adopted or rejected by a mail vote. One of these calls for the striking out of Section 3 of the constitution the following sentence:

"In no meeting or contest shall any prize be offered or awarded to or accepted by the club whose athletes shall make the highest aggregate score in different events."

This means that such trophies as the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Placque, famous a number of years ago, and which resulted in a most spirited competition, may be revived.

Track records for the season were approved and allowed as follows:

Distance.	Time.	Date.	Record Holder.
Yards.			
35	0:04	March 14	A. W. Grosvenor.
40	0:04 3-5	March 28	F. S. Higelow.
75	0:07 3-5	Jan. 25	B. J. Wefers.
78	0:07 4-5	Aug. 1	B. J. Wefers.
100	0:09 4-5	May 30	B. J. Wefers
109	0:11	Aug. 29	B. J. Wefers.
120	0:11 4-5	Sept. 26	B. J. Wefers.
220	0:31 1-5	May 30	B. J. Wefers.
300	0:30 3-5	Sept. 26	B. J. Wefers.
600	1:11	Sept. 19	T. E. Burke.

Other records allowed were: Standing high jump, 5 feet 3½ inches, by Ray C. Ewry, at Lafayette, Ind., May 29; throwing the discus, 111 feet 8 inches, by B. Sheldon, at William's Bridge, Sept. 19; swimming under water, 175 feet, (with one turn,) by E. M. Vanderveort, New-York, Dec. 1, 1895.

The retiring Board of Governors met at noon. According to the Treasurer's report the receipts for the year were $1,550.94, and expenses $978.64. The net profits from track and field sports (championships) were $356.28, and from the boxing and wrestling championships, $239.55.

The protest filed by Harry Cornish at the last championships against B. J. Wefers, F. P. Garvan, G. W. Orton, L. P. Sheldon, and R. Sheldon, members of the New-York Athletic Club, was referred to the annual meeting, and not upheld. The protest filed by Cornish against A. M. Remington was withdrawn. Baird & S. Weeks represented the New-York Athletic Club when the protests were considered.

WOEBEGONE LITTLE PLEADER.

A Whooping Cough Prescription Not Good for a Receipt.

A ten-year-old woebegone-looking little girl, with disheveled hair enough drooping about her face and ears to suggest a hairy child of Borneo, answered in a piping tone of voice, when the name of "Stein, tenant," was called by Judge McKean in the Seventh District Court yesterday morning. She said her "Mamma just got her a little sister," her papa wouldn't be paid until Saturday night, and they wanted a few days to move.

Judge McKean asked the little Stein if the rent was due. She said there was a balance of $5 due for November. The Judge asked Landlord Oberle to give the poor people a chance to get the rent. Oberle was obstinate, and demanded the warrant for dispossess immediately. The Judge announced that he never signed the warrant on the same day a case was called, and therefore of his own motion would give the tenant in this instance until the next day.

At this juncture of the conversation between the Court, the little girl Stein, and Oberle, Officer Foran, who attends to tenants and keeps them in line, shouted out, "Here's a receipt in full for the rent for November," and passed it up to the Judge, who, turning to the landlord, said, "What have you to say to that?"

The landlord's face was the picture of consternation. Being a foreigner he was some titme before he comprehended the situation. He was about to hand the receipt back, when the officer shouted, "It's a receipt for other premises."

The receipt having failed as an active defense, the little girl produced what she termed a doctor's certificate.

"Well," said the Judge, "that may do you some good. Let me see it."

Upon reading it the Judge's face broadened into a smile, while he said, "This won't hardly do; it's a prescription for the whooping-cough; undoubtedly your doctor has mixed these people up."

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets.
Special sale of artistic designs. Lowest prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

POLICE FORCE NOW BETTER

SO SAYS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ANSWERING MR. PARKER.

He Declares the Men Appointed by the Present Board Are Superior in Physique, in Morals, and in Mental Capacity.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday, President Roosevelt read a voluminous report in reply to the criticism that Commissioner Parker had made on the methods of examining applicants for the force. The report was, in part, as follows:

"The very unusual course of Commissioner Parker in making what was in effect an attack upon the Board of Police for the way in which it has performed one of the most important duties intrusted to it, as well as an attack upon the methods which are commonly known as civil service reform methods, renders it incumbent upon me, for the sake of the board, no less than for the sake of the merit system, to answer Mr. Parker's charges explicitly. These charges are based on alleged facts, which do not exist, and which Mr. Parker would have found out did not exist had he consulted his better-informed colleagues.

"Mr. Parker makes as the groundwork of his charges the statement, in effect, that the men appointed by the present board show an apparent deterioration compared with those formerly appointed. There has been no such deterioration as Mr. Parker alleges; on the contrary, I believe there has been an improvement. The superiority is physical no less than moral and mental. The Chief of our Board of Surgeons, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Brown, the Civil Service Board surgeon, each of whom has examined not only the men appointed by us, but the men appointed by the old board, agree cordially in the statement that the men appointed by us are of a higher standard.

"Twelve hundred men have been appointed by the present board, about ten times as many as have ever been previously appointed in the same length of time. Only eleven of these have been dismissed, while during the same period eighty-one of the older men of the force have been dismissed.

"As to Mr. Parker's criticisms of the mental examination as at present carried out, I wish to report that, in my judgment, the system now is better fitted to test the intelligence of the applicant and his suitability for the position of policeman than the one which we originally adopted.

"The only men discriminated against by this test are those who, to quote some of the answers of the rejected applicants, state that Abraham Lincoln was the President of the Southern Confederacy; that Utah, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, and Idaho were the States that seceded in 1861; that Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales, and Cork composed the New-England States.

"In conclusion, I wish to state that there is no foundation for Mr. Parker's charges; but that, on the contrary, the men appointed by the present board are superior in physique, in morals, and in mental capacity to those previously appointed."

Mr. Parker came into the board room just after Commissioner Roosevelt had begun reading. He began over again, saying: "I am glad you came in, Commissioner Parker. I am just reading a report with reference to you." Mr. Parker smiled and took his seat.

When Commissioner Roosevelt concluded Mr. Parker said: "Many persons are anxious to aggravate any remarks made by me and yourself, Mr. President, into an attack. I thought I impressed on you that I made no charge, but simply spoke of what people said outside and the prevalence of rumors. Mr. Doobs told me he had heard that fifty men got on the force who were under height."

"The facts about that are these," said Mr. Roosevelt: "A man told Dr. Cook that he could produce fifty men who were under height. Dr. Cook offered him $5 for each man he would bring up, but he did not produce a single man."

Commissioner Parker said he thought that city men are better fitted for police service than country men, and added:

"I put my knowledge of the population from which the men are drawn against yours."

"And I put my knowledge of the men who have been drawn from that population against yours," said the President.

The Commissioners decided to have the questions used at each examination submitted to Col. Grant before they are printed, so that he can determine whether they are proper. It was also decided to have the examination sheets printed at Headquarters, so as to do away with any possibility of leakage.

SAW INTO LENGUCIRI'S HEAD.

Bullet Within the Skull Located with the Fluoroscope.

Silvio Lenguciri, who shot his wife and fired a bullet into his head back of the ear, and Joseph Butler, who was shot in the arm by a patrolman, were taken from the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday to the "X-Ray Studio" of Drs. O'Connor and Hawkes in Fifty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

They located the bullets with ease, Dr. W. T. Elser of the hospital said afterward, by the use of the fluoroscope, exposing the head and arm to the rays for three minutes.

The men were not operated upon yesterday.

Maria Barbella's Second Trial.

The second trial of Maria Barbella, the young Italian woman who on April 26, 1895, killed her lover, Domenico Cataldo, by cutting his throat with a razor, was begun yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Gildersleeve. Only five jurors were selected during the day. They were John Kurner, grocer, of 327 Seventh Street; Louis K. Goldsmith of 2,071 Madison Avenue; Samuel Kridel of 49 Greene Street, S. J. Slawson, butter and milk dealer, of 105 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Morris Seliger, dry goods, of 307 Seventh Avenue.

Fines for Excise Law Violators.

One hundred and ninety-eight cases of violation of the old excise law came up for trial yesterday in the four parts of the Court of General Sessions. In Part IV. Judge Fitzgerald fined those that pleaded guilty all the way from $35 to $50. In Part I. Judge Newburger fined those that pleaded guilty $10 each. Judge Cowing in Part III. imposed fines of from $30 to $40 on those that pleaded guilty.

Will Strike Two Medals.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society has decided to strike a gold medal, commemorative of Dr. William A. Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital, to be presented to the hospital when it is opened next January, and a bronze medal commemorative of the dedication of Grant's tomb next April.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c.
The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WADSWORTH'S GUNS FIRED.

Nine Heavy Projectiles Shot Toward Coney Island.

The Fifth Artillery, which is stationed at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, made a satisfactory test of four of the five eight-inch breech-loading rifles at Fort Wadsworth yesterday. This was the first time a modern piece of ordnance had been turned on the water leading to the Narrows.

The guns tested are rifles of the most modern type, and are mounted on disappearing carriages. They were put up a few months ago by the First Artillery, which was recently transferred to Southern stations. Nine shots in all were fired. They were directed at a canvas target anchored off the Coney Island shore, 6,035 yards—over three and a half miles—distant. The target was triangular shaped, and had a big "bull's-eye" painted in its centre. It was hoisted on a raft made of empty barrels.

At the muzzle a shot from one of the guns will pierce sixteen inches of steel armor-plate, and at a distance of 6,000 yards it will pierce nine inches of steel plate. The guns were not loaded with their regulation charges yesterday, as only 105 pounds of brown prismatic powder, instead of 125 pounds of smokeless powder, were used in each charge. The steel projectiles used weighed 300 pounds each.

The first shot was fired at 10 o'clock from the first gun by Lieut. Millard F. Harmon of the First Artillery, who was left at the fort by his regiment to turn over the stores to the Fifth Artillery. This shot fell twenty yards short of the target, and thirteen yards to the left. The second shot from the same gun passed eight yards to the right of the target, and fell fifty yards beyond it. Another shot from this gun fell twenty-two yards short and three yards to the left.

Lieut. Albert C. Blunt took command of the second gun and showed the best marksmanship of the day. The first shot went one yard to the right of the target and fell ten yards beyond it. This created great interest among the artillerymen, but the next shot caused something like a "high pitch of excitement." It struck the target.

In making this shot the Lieutenant was assisted by Corp. W. L. Kern, who is considered one of the best non-commissioned gunners in the service. The projectile struck the top corner of the target with force enough to lift one end of the raft high out of the water. Corp. Kern was then given command of the fourth gun and allowed to make a shot. It went within three yards of the target and twelve yards beyond it.

Lieut. Arnold then took charge of the gun and fired a shot which fell short eighteen yards and went eleven yards to the right. The fifth gun was next. Only one shot was made with it, and this went seventy yards to the left and fifty yards beyond the target. After the shot had been made, it was discovered that the big band around the breech of the gun, to which the lifting lever is attached, had slipped back about three inches.

The last shot was made with the fourth gun. It went eight yards to the left of the target and seventy yards beyond it.

The tests were considered very satisfactory. All the disappearing carriages worked well. That of the fourth gun worked perfectly.

One interesting feature of the tests was the comparison between the range-finding devices of Lieuts. Lewis and Rafferty. Lieut. Lewis worked very quickly.

Artillerymen from Fort Schuyler have been at Willets Point for some time past directing the work of placing two ten-inch rifles in position. Saturday afternoon they were cleaned out and put in readiness for action. The guns are thirty feet long and weigh thirty-three tons. It is said to be the intention of the authorities to test them this week.

HORSE SHOW SALE.

Low Prices Prevailed Yesterday—W. S. Hobart Buys a Good Pair.

The first of the so-called Horse Show sales was held at the Madison Square Garden yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening under the management of W. D. Grand. There were a number of horses that had been entered for the show that were listed to be sold, but none of them managed to get away with many blue ribbons. The catalogue was made up of a miscellaneous lot of horses such as are seen at the ordinary run of horse sales, and failed to attract any spirited bidding. Prices were so ordinary, in fact, that W. Gould Brokaw, who had five horses entered for the sale, withdrew them.

Previous to the sale John S. Bratton of Englewood, Ill., sold his splendid pair of carriage horses, The Czar and The Sultan, both five years old and 15.3 hands high, to Walter S. Hobart of California for $4,000. Following are the best of the sales yesterday:

Fennell, b. g., 6 years, 14.3¾ hands; Dr. W. S. Huidekoper	$325
Fennell's Mate, b. g., 5 years, 14.3½ hands; L. M. Newgass	500
McKinley and Hobart, bay geldings, 5 years, 16 hands; W. S. Hobart	1,275
Chester and Brighton, bay geldings, 5 years, 16.1 hands; M. Mitchell	300
Windsor and Cutler, bay geldings, 5 years, 15.2½ hands; J. C. P. Dupfel	850
Carmee, ch. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; J. G. Hiscock	300
Dip and Sparkle, Welsh ponies; R. F. Carman	450
Buillon and Gold, bay geldings, 5 years, 15.3 hands; G. Holloway	230
Loveliness and Beauty, brown mares, 15, 15.0½ hands, (property of R. F. Carman;) S. Russell, Jr.	300
Sans Gene, ch. m., 7 years, and Spray, ch. g., 8 years, 15.3 hands; H. L. Marks	425
Silver King, wh. g., 6 years, 15.1½ hands; W. S. Silver	360
Maggie and Mick, bay colts, 5 years, 15.1 hands; F. D. Burchell	370
Fearnaught, br. g., 5 years, 15 hands, and Dandy, ch. g., 5 years, 15.1 hands; L. Shove	430
Chancy and Mate, chestnut geldings, 5 years, 15.3¼ hands; N. Henry	420
Byron and Bismarck, bay geldings, 5 years, 16 hands; W. Dick	450
Charger and Champion, brown geldings, 5 years, 15.2½ hands; L. Shove	370
Magna Charta, b. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; Dr. Brotherton	310
Princeton, gr. g., and Brunette, ch. g., 5 years, 16 hands; Dr. Danforth	330
Tony and Tyrone, bay geldings, 5 years, 15.2 hands; G. Holloway	355
Graystone, gr. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; F. Thomas	340
King Henry, ch. g., 6 years, 15.2 hands; Dr. Huidekoper	300
Duke and Prince, brown geldings, 16 hands; J. Donnelly	425
Joe, ch. g., and Cristo, gr. g., 7 years, 14.3 hands; G. W. Whitney	400
Pair brown geldings, 6 years, 16.1 hands; C. B. Kler	325
Cassius, b. g., 5 years, and Brunswick, blk. g., 6 years, 16.1 hands; W. L. McKesson	360

The sale will be continued to-day, beginning at 10 A. M.

Chance to See a Fine Painting.

The famous "La Jacquerie" of George Rochgrosse is now on exhibition in the art galleries of Bloomingdale Brothers, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. For this picture Rochgrosse received the gold medal at the Paris Salon of 1888, and an offer of $100,000 for it has been refused. The canvas is 14 by 20 feet, and the scene takes the observer back to the fourteenth century, after the English, under the Black Prince, had ruined the armies of France at Crecy and Poitiers. A mob of starving peasants who have risen against the nobles are breaking into a castle where the aristocratic women and children have gathered in an inner chamber. An elderly woman is defying the mob, and behind her are other women and children, hiding in terror. The grouping of the figures is masterly. This canvas will be at Bloomingdales' for a few weeks. It is shown by electric light from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. free of charge.

Two $10,000 Certificates Returned.

Two United States Treasury legal-tender certificates of ten-thousand-dollar denomination, lost by the cashier of the New-York National Exchange Bank, Isaac Howland, on his way to the Chemical National Bank last Friday, were recovered yesterday. A thirteen-year-old boy, Max Simon, of 75½ Columbia Street, picked up the bills on Chambers Street, near Broadway. The boy went with his father to a lawyer before learning that Mr. Howland had lost the certificates and was advised to give them up. The bank officials gave him $50 reward.

FREE
BRIAR PIPE
FOR
25
Gail & Ax's
NAVY
LONG CUT
COUPONS
OR
GUMMED STICKERS

DR. STORRS'S LOVING CUP

PRESENTED TO HIM BY MINISTERS AFTER A DINNER.

The Celebration Continued of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Beginning of His Pastorate.

The celebration in honor of Dr. Richard S. Storrs's fiftieth anniversary as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, was continued last night with a dinner and the presentation of a loving cup by the Manhattan Association of Congregational Ministers. The dinner and presentation ceremony took place in the lecture room and parlor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church.

About seventy-five ministers and a few ladies were present. In addition to the Congregational ministers of Brooklyn, there were the Rev. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New-York, and the Rev. A. S. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Davidson.

After the banquet the company adjourned to the parlor for the presentation ceremony. Dr. McLeod presided, and read letters of regret from Bishop Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Greene of the Princeton Theological Seminary, Bishop Huntington of Central New-York, a classmate of Dr. Storrs; the Rev. Alexander Mackenzie of Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, President of Union Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church.

Dr. McLeod made a speech, in which he spoke of the advantages of a long pastorate. He made the audience laugh by saying it was hard enough now for the Brooklyn churches to get rid of their pastors but after this occasion it would be almost impossible for them to do it.

Dr. McLeod introduced Dr. A. J. Lyman, the second oldest Congregational minister in Brooklyn, who made a speech, presenting the cup. He closed with an eloquent eulogy, and told Dr. Storrs how highly he was esteemed.

The company arose. Dr. Storrs, in reply, made a speech full of fun and anecdote.

The cup is the regulation three-handled loving cup. "Eloquence" is represented on the handles, and the dates, '46 and '96, are there also. The inscription, in raised letters, reads as follows:

"Presented to the Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, D. D., LL D., by the Manhattan Association of Congregational ministers as a token of affection and honor, and in commemoration of his fiftieth anniversary as pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims."

The cup is ten inches high, weighs ninety-four ounces, and holds four quarts.

The New-York conference of Baptist ministrs, in their meeting yesterday morning, adopted a resolution complimentary to Dr. Storrs. A reception will be given to Dr. Storrs to-night at the Hamilton Club.

Barbers Want to be Licensed.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—It is announced here to-day that the Barbers' Union of the State will present to the next Legislature a bill to provide for a State Board of Examiners to license all barbers, after the manner of the State Horseshoers' Board, provided for by the Finn bill last Winter.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 16.—E. W. Curry, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is dying of blood poisoning here.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The post office at Angola, Erie County, was entered by burglars Sunday morning and $128 in postage stamps and other articles of value stolen.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Nov. 16.—While hunting in the suburbs this morning, Frank Bowers, a farmer, was fatally injured by the accidental discharge of his gun.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—Mrs. Hannah W. Peck of East Providence, seventy-three years old, was burned to death last evening. Her clothing caught fire from a lamp.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Dr. W. H. Stickles, a prominent physician and Postmaster of the Village of Philmont, committed suicide last night by shooting himself twice in the head.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Theodore D. Crazer, a laundryman in the State Hospital, was caught in a belt in the laundry and his body was crushed and mangled into a shapeless mass.

PARK HILL, Ontario, Nov. 12.—The boiler in Thomas Robinson's saw mill exploded this afternoon, killing a little girl named Cunningham and injuring Thomson Robinson and his son Eddie.

DAVENPORT, Neb., Nov. 16.—The Jennings State Bank of this place was robbed Saturday night of $2,700 in cash and about $200 worth of jewelry. Nitro-glycerine was used to blow open the safe.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 16.—George W. Card, a well-known contractor, and George Crawford, a railway postal clerk, left here in a catboat to fish for mackerel in the Race and Sound Friday. They have not yet returned, and it is feared they have been lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 16.—The schooner Osceola, Capt. Stoover, from St. John, N. B., for Halifax, with a cargo of alewives and wines, is a total wreck near Yarmouth. The Osceola was of 132 tons register, and was built in 1889 at Advocate, N. S. She was owned by J. W. Smith of Windsor, N. S.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 16.—A post-mortem examination of cows of Thomas A. Hazen's eleven cows which died Friday had been poisoned with arsenic. Mr. Hazen is Town Grand Juror, and it is believed some of his official acts caused some one to seek revenge by poisoning the cattle.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—Edmund C. Crosby of Prince George's County was suffocated by gas at the residence of George C. Shriver last night. In turning off the gas on retiring, Crosby disconnected the fixture. Mr. Shriver is the uncle of Crosby's fiancée, whom he was to have married next week.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 16.—While ducking on Cross Lake Saturday afternoon, Louis Sprague of Weedsport was shot through the arm by the accidental discharge of his gun. It was some time before medical aid reached him, and he died yesterday from loss of blood.

RAHWAY, N. J., Nov. 16.—The body of an unknown and well-dressed man, evidently a suicide, was found this morning lying beneath a tree near the Scott Avenue Station of the Pennsylvania Road. Death had been caused by carbolic acid. The man had a gold watch and chain, $12 in money, and in his pockets was a silver match-safe which had the following inscription on it: "Compliments of the Mighty Dollar Cigar Store, Rochester, N. Y., A. D. Fancher, Proprietor."

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,
Hunyadi János
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

HARLEM DOCK POSSIBILITIES.

The New Chamber of Commerce Would Accommodate Ships.

The Harlem business men are anxious to have a portion of the ocean traffic diverted from the lower bay to the upper end of the Island. To this end a party of those interested yesterday inspected the Bronx kills around the north end of Randall's Island to see what would be necessary to open an oceanway to Harlem through the Sound.

The party was composed of Congressman Philip B. Low, William A. Martin, President of the newly organized Harlem Board of Commerce, which is taking an active interest in the matter; Charles Stoughton, who has advocated this improvement for twenty years; Capt. John Barstow, John J. Sherry, and Charles W. and A. A. Stoughton. The tour was made in the tug Three Brothers.

President Martin said last night at the meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce that business and population were both moving northward rapidly, and it would not be long before the advantages offered by the Sound and the waterway connecting it with the Harlem River would be appreciated for docking purposes. The first thing to be done, however, would be to deepen and widen the natural water route, which is by way of the Bronx kills.

Congressman Low now has a bill before Congress, which was left in the hands of the last Committee on Rivers and Harbors, providing for an appropriation for this work. An effort will be made to secure action on this measure at the next session.

Little was done at the meeting of the Harlem Board of Commerce further than to complete the formal organization by the election of seventy-two charter members of the organization.

ARTIST ALEXANDER'S WORK.

Decorations for the Congressional Library in Washington.

John W. Alexander, the well-known American artist, who arrived here on the steamer La Touraine last Saturday, is now in Washington, supervising the placing of his decorations in the Congressional Library. Mr. Alexander came directly from his Paris studio for this purpose, bringing with him the five panels that he was commissioned to execute. They are said to be in his happiest mood.

Mr. Alexander will visit Pittsburg, his native city, for a day or two as the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. J. Allen, and on his return to New-York, Friday evening, will be entertained at the home of James W. Alexander, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street. He will sail Saturday for Paris, where his wife and family now are.

Mr. Alexander was a student at the Royal Bavarian Academy, in Munich, during the late seventies, and subsequently a pupil and disciple of Frank Duveneck, with whom he spent some time in Italy. Upon his return to New-York he established himself as a portrait painter. Some of his earliest efforts in this direction are of Jefferson as Bob Acres; of Walt Whitman, Richard Watson Gilder, and George W. Childs.

Mr. Alexander went back to Europe more than three years ago. Several of his works were from time to time favorably received, and special groups of portraits were hung in the New Salon in the Champs de Mars. The French press praised him. Then he was placed on the probationary list of the new National Society of Fine Arts in Paris, and in a short time was made a Sociétaire of the most exacting organization of artists in the French capital.

An Attachment for Insurance.

An attachment has been obtained in this city for $5,558 against William White & Co. of Texas by the Sea Insurance Company of London for premiums claimed to be due for insurance on cotton in transit from the United States to England and the Continent.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:50 | Sun sets...4:41 | Moon rises...4:10

HIGH WATER NOV. 17.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
5:13 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	7:49 A. M
5:32 P. M.	6:11 P. M.	8:00 P. M

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (TUESDAY,) NOV. 17.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Birmingham	Savannah	Nov. 14
Glenturret	Gibraltar	Oct. 31
Illiria	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 14
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	Nov. 5
Kensington	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Manitoba	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
Maskelyne	St. Lucia	Nov. 10
Mendota	Hamburg	Oct. 31
Mobile	London	Nov. 5
New-York	Southampton	Nov. 10
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Nov. 11
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 10
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Oct. 31

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18.

Bohemia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
El Monte	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Jersey City	Swansea	Nov. 4
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 10
Madiana	St. Thomas	Nov. 12
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 14
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6

THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

British King	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Comanche	Jacksonville	Nov. 16
Germanic	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Italia	Gibraltar	Nov. 5
Lahn	Bremen	Nov. 10

FRIDAY, NOV. 20.

Mohican	Leith	Nov. 6
Normannia	Hamburg	Nov. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 14

SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

Advance	Colon	Nov. 14
Alamo	Galveston	Nov. 14
Etruria	Liverpool	Nov. 14
St. Irene	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Vasco	Hull	Nov. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Aller	Nov. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Excelsior	Nov. 17	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Tallahassee	Nov. 17	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Caribbee	Nov. 18	W'd'd Is.	39 Broadway.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $2.00
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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... 1.50

Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—The Broken Melody—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:30.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recital—2:30.
CASINO—Jack and the Bean Stalk—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—The Mummy—8:30.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Shaft No. 2—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Mandarin—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Florida Enchantment—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Papa Nitsche—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Sign of the Cross—8:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Concert—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Good Thing—8:00.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
PALMER'S—Roaring Dick & Co.—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1896.

THE REVENUE PROBLEM.

At the last session of Congress I made the suggestion, in debating the question of an increase of revenue, that we should levy a duty of about 35 per cent. on tea, coffee, spices, cocoa, and matting, all of which articles are now on the free list, and the duties on them at the rate named—35 per cent.—would produce about $40,000,000 per annum.

This proposition I advocated as a substitute for the Dingley bill, and the enactment of it would meet the deficit in the Treasury without disturbing any business interest and without, in my judgment, materially increasing the cost of any of the articles to the consumer. But I assume, in view of the recent election, that the party which will go into power will not be content with anything less than a general revision of the tariff.—[Senator GORMAN'S letter to the New-York Herald, Nov. 16.]

It is said that in his forthcoming report Secretary CARLISLE will show that the revenue which is needed could be obtained by small taxes on tea and coffee and an additional tax on beer, and it is reported that he will recommend that these taxes shall be imposed, pointing out that in this way the receipts could be sufficiently enlarged without exposing the business of the country to the disturbance which would be caused by a general revision of the tariff. We presume he will also show that the additional revenue which could be procured by the enactment of the pending Dingley bill would be insufficient. Probably it would not exceed $20,000,000.

Let us look at Senator GORMAN'S proposition. A duty of 35 per cent. on the products named, upon the basis of the imports for the last fiscal year, would yield revenue as follows:

Coffee	$29,684,669
Tea	4,441,058
Matting	971,727
Cocoa	837,815
Spices	729,191
Total	$36,664,460

The imports were larger in the preceding year, and the Senator's estimate of "about $40,000,000" was based upon them. The duties on unground spices and cocoa not prepared for use might well be omitted in any proposition of this kind. The revenue yielded by them would not exceed $1,700,000, and the domestic manufacturers of prepared cocoa and ground spices—the cost of whose raw materials would thus be increased—might reasonably ask for a readjustment of the tariff duties on imported products competing with their own. We cannot agree with the Senator as to the increase of cost to the consumer. In all probability the cost would be increased by the amount of the duty. But consumers would know that the tax would surely go into the Public Treasury and would not serve to enrich any Trust combination. The taxes proposed by Mr. GORMAN, and also any additional tax on beer, could be collected easily by existing agencies, without additional expense. It has been proposed that a duty of 3 cents a pound should be imposed on coffee and tea. This specific duty would have yielded last year $20,228,717, while an ad valorem rate of 35 per cent. would have yielded $34,125,727.

The addition of $1 per barrel to the beer tax would increase the revenue by about $31,000,000; an addition of 50 cents would yield about $15,500,000. Three cents a pound on tea and coffee, with $1 on beer, would make about $50,000,000; with a duty of 35 per cent. on tea and coffee the total would be in the neighborhood of $64,000,000. Owing both to extravagant appropriations and to reduced customs revenue, the deficiency thus far this year is at the rate of about $95,000,000 per annum, but it will be cut down by the revival of business.

These facts are set forth as a contribution to the discussion now going on as to the best plan for increasing the revenue at the coming session of Congress. We do not think the Dingley bill ought to be passed, and our reasons for this opinion have been given. Nor do we think business should be disturbed for some time to come by a revision of the tariff. Just what the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury will be we do not know; we have referred only to reports about them. But it may be suggested to Republican leaders who have said that the views of the sound-money Democrats should be taken into account and that attention should be paid to their wishes, that Mr. CARLISLE, we think, may fairly be regarded as the representative of a great majority of them with respect to the revenue question.

"CLEVELANDISM."

We recently pointed out some of the conditions which had made Bryanism the professed creed of the Democratic organization. Among these conditions were blind partisanship and the worship of "regularity," the cowardice and demagogy of political leaders, ignorance as to what good money is, and the discontent of a large class who feel that the rich enjoy an undue share of the benefits of our present laws. Upon this analysis our esteemed contemporary, The Sun, makes the following comment:

"Yes; but, good neighbor, you leave out the most potent condition of all. It was the condition of disruption, disorganization, and disintegration into which the Democratic Party had been brought as the result of a prolonged attack of Clevelandism. When the doctrine was promulgated and accepted that a man is better than his party, that he is 'a platform in himself,' and that consequently, it mattered not what the Democratic platform was, the condition of the Democratic Party became hopeless. It became moribund. Its vitality had departed. What is the use of a party if a single man is so much better?"

The main trouble with this theory is that it won't work. The stubborn facts get in its way and upset it. Candid minds instantly reject it and the country has just decided the other way.

The election of Nov. 3 was a vindication of the statesmanship and a National indorsement of the policy of President CLEVELAND. Previous to his first inauguration he had enunciated financial opinions which two weeks ago to-day the voters of the United States approved by something like a million majority. Possibly it is "Clevelandism" that has hurt the Democratic Party, but if that is so the country must share with the President the responsibility for the damage. The election indicates that in the judgment of the voters "Clevelandism" is a pretty good thing.

Our neighbor's comment, however, reminds us that in setting forth the causative conditions that brought the Democratic Party within the grasp of the Bryanites, we omitted one important factor. The continued bitter and malignant abuse of Mr. CLEVELAND during the past twelve years by politicians and other persons who have found his ways not their ways has been a potent influence in predisposing the Democratic Party to the attack of Bryan mania that made it butt out its brains against the stone wall which it rudely encountered on Nov. 3. These wanton assaults upon the President have ripened the common differences of politics into rancorous enmity. They have encouraged the fools among the leaders of the party. They have given substance and support to the opposition of the corrupt scheming cabal that has been against him from the first. They have swelled the whimpers of disappointed office seeking into loud yelps of rage and revengeful hostility. They have sowed the seeds of distrust and doubt in minds naturally inclined to loyalty. They have covered the eyes of influential party men with the scales of hatred until they were blind and could not see the path of duty and of wisdom. Fed upon these exhaustless supplies of misrepresentation and calumny, men have lost their clear-sightedness and capacity for right judgment. Their minds have become possessed of false imaginings and poisoned views until they have come to look upon the President as what detraction painted him.

In short, a divulsive, destroying force has been at work in the bosom of the party, systematically building up discords and preparing the party for division and ruin. Hatred of the President was a large part of the animating spirit at Chicago. It inclined the men who sat in that convention to become the easy victims of the 16-to-1 conspirators of the Bimetallic League, just as previously, in their home primaries and conventions, it had inclined the Democrats who sent them there to choose delegates hostile to the President.

Socialism, anarchy, and repudiation grew with appalling luxuriance in Democratic soil during the canvass, but the enemies of Mr. CLEVELAND had spent a dozen years preparing the soil.

IS THE HAWAIIAN SCHEME TO BE REVIVED?

The election of a Republican to be the next President of the United States is followed by active symptoms of a revival of the scheme for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The revolution at Honolulu near the beginning of 1893, by which, with the connivance of Minister STEVENS and the assistance of an American man-of-war, the native Government of Hawaii was upset and a clique of American "Sons of Missionaries" was set up in its place, was the prelude to a treaty of annexation, which was hurriedly rushed through the process of negotiation at Washington and submitted to the Senate by President HARRISON with strange alacrity. On account of delay in that slow-going body, this was not acted upon before the close of the Harrison Administration, and it was promptly withdrawn by President CLEVELAND for an investigation of the events which led up to it.

This act of the President saved the country from doing with precipitate haste what should certainly only be done with care and deliberation, if it were to be done at all. The investigation which Mr. CLEVELAND caused to be made completely exposed the scheme of the annexationists for seizing these islands for the purpose of exploiting their resources, and made plain the misuse of the power and influence of the representatives of our Government in promoting the success of the schemers without the slightest regard for the rights of the native rulers or the interests of the native people. It proved to be impracticable to undo the wrong by restoring the situation which existed before the plot accomplished the preliminary purpose of revolution in the islands.

After the provisional Government had lasted some months it set up an oligarchy and called it a republic, putting it by a written Constitution upon a basis that had a semblance of permanency. This appears to have established itself firmly; for some time past it has been peaceably acquiesced in, and we do not undertake to say that it is not well adapted for the government of this group of Pacific islands. That, in fact, is not a question that directly concerns us. But it is plain that the annexation scheme has never been abandoned either by those who were concerned in it at Honolulu nor by those who were eager to participate in it in this country for their own profit. Here it was not thought of during our absorbing political campaign, but we are told that a keen interest was taken in the result of the election at the capital of the little Hawaiian domain, and it is "predicted" that a new commission will be appointed there to reopen the whole question soon after McKINLEY'S inauguration.

We do not propose to renew at present the arguments which were made familiar three years ago against the acquisition of a colonial possession in the Pacific Ocean for the management of which our system of government has no adaptation, but recent events serve to confirm the wisdom of our policy of confining our jurisdiction to the territory already in our possession. We have problems and difficulties enough to deal with and should seek for no additions to them.

If our good offices shall result in settling a long-standing difficulty over the boundary of Venezuela, it will be well. If they could be so used as to restore peace in Cuba under conditions that would give its people the advantages of enlightened government, they ought not to be withheld. While we are rightly solicitous that no people on or near the American Continent shall be subjected to foreign oppression or encroachment, and may properly exercise our influence and our power, if necessary, to save them from that, we have the strongest ground for refusing to take them under our direct protection, and nothing could be more opposed to our policy than bringing them with or without their own consent under our own government.

CUBA AND SPANISH-AMERICA.

The first effect of the appeal by the Cuban revolutionists to the Latin American republics must be to dispel the impression which Spain has sought to create of the character of the insurgents. They have been represented to comprise only the dregs of the population of the island, to include numerically a large part of the population, but not to include any of the character, intelligence, or substance of Cuba. The falsity of this pretense has been often exposed, but it could not be so effectively exposed as by this manifesto. The English Tories tried to create a like impression in Europe about the American rebels in 1776, but the Declaration of Independence dispelled it. Europe refused to believe that men who could make so temperate, cogent, and dignified a statement of their grievances could be only the baser part of any population. And that is what all men who read this appeal will refuse to believe about the Cuban patriots.

The grievances which the appeal sets forth are the grievances set forth by our own ancestors, and it is impossible that we should not sympathize with them. Indeed, much of the appeal seems to be a paraphrase of the Declaration. "A country which does not dispose of the products of its soil, which does not participate in the management of its finances, whose laws are made by a strange country and whose local authorities are aliens, is radically slave." There is no denying that, nor that this state of things has actually existed under the Spanish rule of Cuba. Nor will there be any dissent among Americans who insist that their forefathers were right from the motive of the address that the Cubans have the right if they have the will to govern themselves. Their statement is unassailable that "the inhabitants of Cuba have the firm purpose to change their political condition and complete their historical development, as the continental sister nations did, by rising to the dignity of a free and independent State; and also because ample proofs have been given by the Cubans that nothing will make them retreat in the fulfillment of their aim."

"There is nobody in North or South America to dispute that the Cubans, if they desire their independence, are entitled to independence. But the appeal goes with special force to the Latin American countries, because most of them know what Spanish rule is, and whatever troubles of their own they may have had since their escape from it, none of them has shown a disposition to submit to it again.

The intervention the Cubans invoke, and which they considerately refrain from asking the United States to join, is of a kind which the sympathetic Latin republics of the continent can with propriety make. THE TIMES suggested many months ago not an "identical" but a simultaneous note from the American republics as likely to have influence with Spain. It is much more likely to have that effect now, when the conquest of Cuba seems more hopeless than ever. A representation made in the interest of humanity, and to stop the frightful waste of life and energy that has so long been going on, would be viewed in Spain in the light of the desperate plight to which it has brought that country. When Spain was not yet at the end of her resources she might have repelled it; but now that her futile efforts to subdue Cuba have brought her to such straits, it might well happen that she would listen to the dictates of reason and humanity, seeing that they were also the dictates of necessity. Such an appeal as the Cubans invoke would provide as dignified a retreat from an untenable position as is open to the Spanish Government.

POOR KANSAS.

The effect of the recent election in Kansas upon the financial interests of the State is already perceived by those who have been engaged in lending money and in procuring capital elsewhere for the use of the inhabitants of that unfortunate Commonwealth. A correspondent of The United States Investor, writing from Abilene, said last week:

"Already the letters are coming in from the East canceling the loans in progress, and ordering a halt until the end is in sight. On one agent's table was a pile of applications for money to make improvements and develop farms, awaiting the result of the election. On the day when it became certain that the State had gone Populist, the whole lot of them was thrown into the waste basket. It was one of the first fruits. A banker with many thousands of dollars of Eastern money had made all arrangements to move to this city and open a loan office. His rooms were rented, and he had planned to open them this week. When the result became known, he canceled his lease at some cost. 'They would laugh at me if I tried to loan money here now,' said he."

We do not see how the people of Kansas can expect that any one residing elsewhere will lend money in their State now. Capital is repelled, not only by the majority for BRYAN and repudiation, but also and more forcibly by the fact that the Populists have elected the Governor, a large majority of the members in both branches of the Legislature, a majority of the Supreme Court Judges, and five out of the six Judges of the Court of Appeal. The dominant party has not much more regard for domestic capitalists than for those in other States who have loaned money on Kansas property, for about half of the farm mortgages in the State are held by residents of it, and at the recent election a majority voted virtually to repudiate half of these debts.

Owing to what has taken place in Kansas in recent years, capital owned elsewhere has been withheld or withdrawn from the State, and it is probable that the deluded or crazy Populists cannot now inflict much injury upon people living beyond the State's boundaries. It is the inhabitants of Kansas who must suffer, and they will suffer until their unhappy experience shall have brought to the polls a great majority in favor of honesty and the use of ordinary common sense in dealing with public interests.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

It is not to be supposed that the action of Italy in the case of Abyssinia has been determined by the appeal made by King MENELEK to the Pope. The Italian acknowledgment of the complete independence of Abyssinia is none the less an acknowledgment of the complete defeat of Italy. It must be also accepted as a complete renunciation for Italy of the policy of "colonial expansion."

Italy's "claim" upon Abyssinia was the same as England's claim upon Mashonaland, or France's upon Madagascar, or Germany's upon her "sphere of influence" in South Africa. That is to say, it was no claim at all, and had nothing behind it but acquisitiveness backed by power. It was the old story of the wolf and the lamb, except that when it came to the fighting point MENELEK turned out to be the wolf and UMBERTO the lamb. From the point of view of humanity and Christianity, the Abyssinian monarch is much the more admirable. He merely defended himself against wanton aggression, and the aggressor admits the success of the defense.

Of course all this "colonial expansion" business has been caused by envy of England. As Lord ROSEBERY said in his speech at Edinburgh, England has got herself extremely disliked for her success in adding to the British Empire within the last twenty years or so territory equal to more than twenty times the area of the British Islands. The powers that have been imitating her have done so, it appears, without due consideration. In the first place, England has not become the first maritime nation by annexing territory; she has annexed territory because she is the first maritime nation. France and Germany have been putting the cart before the horse in their colonial enterprises. Acquiring new countries is not the way to build up a merchant marine, and is apt to prove a costly as well as dangerous performance. France's colonies are very expensive luxuries, and she is by no means over her troubles in Madagascar, while Germany's are less expensive only because she is less ambitious. As for Italy, colonies are luxuries which she cannot afford; she is too poor. Even if she had conquered and held Abyssinia she could not have footed the bills with her crushing expenses at home. That she has been decisively beaten is a very good thing for the Italian taxpayer.

The acknowledgment of defeat is humiliating, but, as it is true, it was best to make it finally. There is another Latin nation which has refused to make a similar acknowledgment in a case somewhat similar. Perhaps that Italy has owned that she is beaten in Abyssinia may be an effective argument with Spain why she should own that she is beaten in Cuba.

President ROOSEVELT of the Police Board took occasion at the meeting yesterday to read a carefully prepared reply to Commissioner PARKER'S statement of last week regarding the deterioration of the force through recent appointments and the character of the examinations to which candidates have been lately subjected. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S denials of Mr. PARKER'S assertions were rendered crushing by the fact, patent to any one who reads both statements, that the charges were recklessly made by a man who did not know facts which should have been familiar to him as a member of the board, while the denials come from a man who makes it plain that he has given close attention to all the matters with which he has to deal. The chief interest in the controversy proceeds from the contrast which it reveals between Mr. PARKER'S methods of attending to the duties of a Police Commissioner and those of his colleagues, and especially of the President of the board. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S justification for devoting so much attention to Mr. PARKER'S statements lies, as he says, in the efforts that are being made just now to discredit the whole merit system of making appointments in the civil service of the city. Considering the concerted attacks of spoils politicians he does well to meet promptly and conclusively this one of Mr. PARKER.

Mr. HOPKINSON SMITH has come out again in defense of the Sultan in an interview in which he quotes very largely from Dr. HAMLIN, Dr. GRACE KIMBALL, and others. In answer to the query of THE TIMES as to his sources of information in regard to the Sultan's personal qualities, he refers to a number of well-known gentlemen of high repute, and for whom THE TIMES entertains sincere respect. It is, however, to be remembered that, with the exception of the present Minister to Turkey, not one of these gentlemen has been in Constantinople during the past few years when the distinctive Abd-ul-Hamidian policy has had sway. The question is not what the Sultan was, but what he is, and on that question we must retain the opinion we have held. Mr. SMITH'S use of Dr. HAMLIN'S and Dr. KIMBALL'S statements is, to use a mild term, disingenuous, and his remarks about the Armenians' fighting shows that he has not taken the pains to inform himself about the details of Turkish administration in the interior. He claims to "have become acquainted with certain facts regarding this Armenian movement." The trouble is that he has ignored certain other facts of far greater significance than those that he presents. The preparations for the Constantinople massacre were complete before the attack on the Bank, and in one remote section the looting had already begun. Other similar facts could be named did it seem worth while to discuss the matter. Mr. SMITH cannot alter history.

LA PORTE, Ind., Nov. 15.—An epidemic of diphtheria is threatened in a number of localities in Northern Indiana. The entire Tomlinson family, six in number, living near New-Carlisle, has been wiped out by the malady. Four children in one family at Auburn have died, and general alarm prevails in the stricken district.—[Press dispatch.]

We have read several dispatches resembling this one in the last two or three weeks. It is deplorable that the residents of many of the small towns in which diphtheria is the cause of exceptional mortality are not enabled to take advantage of the antitoxine treatment. The people of Northern Indiana, for example, can obtain the new remedy in Chicago. With respect to such cases the State Boards of Health have a duty to perform. The board in Indiana, for example, should strive, with the co-operation of local health authorities and physicians, to furnish relief by instruction and by enabling the afflicted families or communities to use the new remedy. In Chicago, which is not far from these Northern Indiana towns, 146 cases of true diphtheria were treated last month with antitoxine, and only 2 of the cases had a fatal termination, although the death rate from the same disease in other places, near the city, where the remedy was not used, was exceptionally high during the same period.

Jersey justice is proverbially rigorous. In a case reported yesterday it seems to have been brutal. A farmer's daughter, nineteen years old, whose offense was that she had taken her father's part in a fight with a neighbor, was sentenced to jail for three months. The Judge is reported to have explained that he did not like her manner and did not believe she was telling the truth. In that case she was sent to jail for contempt of court, combined with suspicion of perjury. As it is told, the story does not reflect credit on the Magistrate concerned, but represents him as a mixture of Rhadamanthus and Dogberry. Certainly a humane and considerate man would shrink from sending a girl of nineteen who was not a habitual criminal to associate for three months with the vilest of her own and the other sex because she had taken her father's part in a quarrel, or even because she had been "saucy" to his august self.

Prof. Woolsey Didn't Say It.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Reference is made in your Sunday issue, Page 12, "Personal," Nov. 15, to language quoted as uttered by me. Permit me to say that I used no such language. The interview in The New-Haven Palladium of Saturday represented neither the tone, language, nor ideas of what I had said. The reporter took no notes, yet printed two columns of stuff in quotation marks. It is of small importance, except that I do not like to lose my character for sobriety through the ignorance and assurance of a reporter. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15, 1896.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Even Chicago is puzzled by the fact that in his Thanksgiving proclamation Gov. ALTGELD, in referring to Providence, uses the pronoun "her." The Governor has found the course of events very discouraging of late, and perhaps he regarded it as so mysterious that he was unconsciously reminded of feminine ways of doing things.

—Other enemies than strikers have to be conquered by the militiamen now stationed at Leadville. So lofty is the site of the town that Winter has already set in there. The soldiers are camped in a field covered with snow two feet deep, while across it sweep winds that seem to share the hostility of the angry miners. Officers and men all live in tents, and are enduring hardships that compare very well with those of real war.

—Buffalo's Aldermen have allowed the Board of Health to have its way in regard to supplying ice for the sick poor, and at the board's request have forbidden the use of nursing bottles with rubber tubes, but when they were asked to pass an ordinance directed against expectoration in public places, Aldermanic patience was exhausted, and they laid the request on the table with a haste and unanimity that seemed to indicate a sense of personal affront.

—Now the suggestion is made—and in Boston, itself, too—that the Bacchante should be admitted to the Public Library out of sheer humanity, leaving questions of art and morality to be settled later. Neither she nor the child on her arm is prepared to undergo the severities of November in Massachusetts, and the sufferings of both must be very real. The Peri at the gates of Paradise had her troubles, no doubt, but those of a Bacchante on the doorsteps of a public library, with the thermometer not far from zero, while somewhat different, are none the less calculated to excite the compassion of any except Puritans.

—Convicts in the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, are hereafter to be divided into three classes, according to their good or bad conduct as prisoners, and each man's grade is to be made manifest to all beholders by a special uniform. When first received, each convict will be dressed in a suit of cloth woven in large checks. If he violates any prison rules he will be made to wear the ordinary convict garb with horizontal stripes, but if his good conduct continues for six months, his virtue will be rewarded by permission to dress in garments of plain gray, so much like those of honest men that he could pass along the streets without attracting any particular attention. With these good-behavior garments will go a certain relaxation of discipline and a few privileges that are calculated to make prison life more or less endurable. It is expected that this plan will produce good effects of several kinds on the men, and the results of the experiment are awaited by penologists with much interest.

—That a State should spend money on high schools and colleges only after it has provided the means for giving an elementary education to every child living within its borders is a proposition whose accuracy is rarely or never denied, though in this, as in not a few other cases, practice and theory—that is, practice and logic—are in direct opposition. Almost everywhere primary schools are overcrowded to such a degree that the children attending them are ill taught, even when the teachers are competent, while New-York is very far from being the only place where thousands of American citizens are growing up in complete illiteracy, as dangerous as it is shameful, simply because the number of schoolhouses has not increased as fast as the size of the population. It is somewhat remarkable that more effective realization of the evils incident to this condition of affairs should exist in North Carolina than here. The Baptists of that State are so convinced of the importance of this matter that they propose by means of legislative action to withdraw all public aid, at least for a while, from the higher institutions of learning. As members of this denomination will control the next North Carolina Legislature by a majority of over thirty, they can do what they choose. It remains to be seen, however, whether sectarian lines can be maintained by politicians, even on a question that is purely non-political.

PERSONAL.

—President BRITLIN of the New-Orleans City Council has directed the Committee on Budget and Assessment to transfer the amount of his salary, $6,000, to the contingent fund, as he does not intend to accept any money consideration for his official services. The Times-Democrat says of Mr. BRITLIN that he "is an able as well as a public-spirited official, and as his services in the city's interest are not only to be gratuitous, but are likewise very valuable, he is laying it under a double obligation. May his kind increase!"

—STEPHEN W. DORSEY, the man who once put the State of Arkansas in his carpetbag, and who posed in the Senate as one who made and unmade Presidents, is now in San Francisco trying to win from mining ventures a fortune to replace that which he lost when the star routes along which he galloped so swiftly ended in a slough of disgrace and disaster. DORSEY has interested some London capitalists in certain mines north of Yuma, and is planning a big stamp mill at the end of a branch railroad six miles long.

—MENELIK'S letter to the Pope asking him to exert his influence in the direction of arranging a treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia may not explain why Gen. BALDISSERA has so hastily and unexpectedly come to terms with his swarthy foe, yet it is not inconceivable that the Italian Cabinet was moved by it to settle the matter at once, even at some cost of humiliation. It would have been equally embarrassing to grant or to deny an appeal from the Vatican, and, unlikely as it was that any such appeal would be made, it may have seemed well to end discussion of its possible effects at once. "Post ergo propter" is bad logic, but "post ergo non propter" is just as weak.

—The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM JUSTIN HARSHA, pastor of a church up in Harlem, is quoted as saying: "It is upon record that in February, 1891, a certain JAMES BARTLEY was swallowed by a whale, and, after a day and a night, his companions in the ship Star of the East cut him out and found him unconscious but alive. He is living to-day." Eager and excited search through such records as are contained in a somewhat extensive reference library has failed to reveal where this rather unusual adventure took place, but, of course, that is no excuse for incredulity as to any fish story, much less for even questioning one told and therefore believed by a clergyman. And it is a matter of very easy proof that a vessel named Star of the East really sails the seas. She is an English bark of 734 tons, hailing from London, built at Glasgow in 1876, and commanded by Capt. J. B. KILLAM. With all this for foundation, an edifice even higher than that described above might be safely erected. Given, that there is a Star of the East, that a JAMES BARTLEY is alive to-day, and that sperm whales have large throats, all the rest is next door to a matter of course.

—A. H. THOMSON details in The Nashville Banner how JEFFERSON DAVIS received the news of LINCOLN'S death. About April 18, 1865, Mr. THOMSON, who was a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Ohio cavalry, was sent with a flag of truce from Gen. GILLAM to Gen. ECHOLS, who commanded the Confederate forces at Charlotte, N. C. He was received in a room where there were some sixteen or eighteen persons, most of them in uniform, and one of the men in civil dress he recognized as the Confederate President. "He was," writes Mr. THOMSON, "a much pleasanter-faced man than our Northern papers had pictured. A soul of kindly impulses beamed from every feature." A dispatch was handed to Gen. ECHOLS, who read and re-read it, with an anxious, earnest look upon his face. Half rising he passed the paper to Mr. DAVIS, who read it slowly and, handing it back, remarked, "Well, we have lost a generous enemy." A few moments later Mr. THOMSON was allowed to see this dispatch. It was from Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, at Greensborough, and ran as follows: "LINCOLN was assassinated the night of the 14th in Ford's Theatre. SEWARD was assassinated about the same time in his own house. GRANT has marched his army back to Washington to declare himself military dictator."

RESOLUTION OF COMPLIMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn., the following committee report and resolution of compliment to the publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES were unanimously adopted:

To the Chamber of Commerce of Chattanooga, Tenn.:

Your committee appointed to formulate an expression of the high regard of this chamber for Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, one of its members, who has been called to a wider field of usefulness, presents the following as a tribute to his worth and ability:

By the removal of Adolph S. Ochs to New-York, this Chamber has lost one of its best and most influential members, and the City of Chattanooga one of its most valuable citizens.

Mr. Ochs came to Chattanooga in 1877, when a youth of nineteen years, without money, friends, or influence. Soon after, by his boldness, enterprise, and ability he acquired the full ownership and control of The Chattanooga Times, then an obscure paper of little influence. But his consummate ability and untiring energy soon brought it to a leading position in the State; a recognized power in all matters domestic and politic; a first-class newspaper, and a journal of the highest merit. He made it one of the chief, if not the most important, factors in the rapid development and growth of the city.

When Mr. Ochs came to Chattanooga there was not a foot of paved street in the town; it was without sidewalks or sewers, and most of the conveniences of life were unknown. He leaves it a beautiful city of 50,000 inhabitants, and better because he has lived in it.

As a member of this Chamber of Commerce he has been always active and efficient in every movement here devised to increase the growth and prosperity of the community. His charities were large, though unostentatious. He believed that the best kindness was to give labor an honest opportunity to make a dollar, and carried it into extensive practice.

It is therefore the opinion of this Chamber that no man who ever lived in the City of Chattanooga has had a more potential or beneficial influence upon its fortunes than Adolph S. Ochs.

While regretting his loss, we take pleasure in the knowledge that his worth has been appreciated in his selection to stand at the head of the staff of one of the greatest newspapers in the United States, and we do

Resolve, That Adolph S. Ochs be and he is hereby constituted a life member of this Chamber, and that a suitably engrossed copy hereof, signed by the President and Secretary of this Chamber, be forwarded to him.

GARNETT ANDREWS,
THEODORE RICHMOND,
B. L. GOULDING,
H. S. CHAMBERLAIN,
JOHN W. FAXON.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Regularity's Lost Power.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Henceforth the American people will be controlled more by the party creed and less by the party branding irons.

Anti-Trust Law in Arkansas.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

That member of the Legislature who will frame and have enacted an anti-trust law can make himself a reputation by doing a most righteous act.

Must Come Back.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Post.

We now repeat that the free-silver Democrats will have to come back to the old sound-money Democracy, or else remain with the free-silver Populists.

Nobody Can Surpass Him.

From The New-Berne (N. C.) Journal.

From now on the country will see the acme of demagogism exemplified in the behavior of Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina in his claims for notoriety and posings as a political patriot.

"IN THE WOODS."

I walked alone in the depths of Autumn woods;
The ruthless winds had left the maple bare;
The fern was withered, and the sweetbrier's breath
No longer gave its fragrance to the air.

The barberry strung its coral beads no more;
The thistledown on gauzy wings had flown;
And myriad leaves, on which the Summer wrote
Her blushing farewell, at my feet were strown.

A loneliness pervaded every spot;
A gloom of which my musing soul partook;
"All nature mourns," I said; "November wild
Hath torn the fairest pages from her book."

But suddenly a wild bird overhead
Poured forth a strain so strangely clear and sweet,
It seemed to bring me back the skies of May,
And wake the sleeping violets at my feet.

Then long I pondered o'er the poet's words,
"The loss of beauty is not always loss,"
Till like the voice of love they soothed my pain,
And gave me strength to bear again my cross.

O murmuring heart! thy pleasures may decay,
Thy faith grow cold, thy golden dreams take wing;
Still in the realm of faded youth and joy,
Heaven kindly leaves some bird of hope to sing.

ALBERT LAIGHTON.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY

A TAME DEBATE ON BISMARCK'S RECENT REVELATIONS.

Prince Hohenlohe Was Not Able to Give Any Information About the Secret Neutrality Convention.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—The announcement made last week that in the order of to-day's proceedings in the Reichstag the Centrists would offer an interpellation demanding an explanation on the part of the Government of the neutrality treaty between Russia and Germany, the existence of which from 1884 to 1890 was disclosed by Prince Bismarck in the recent series of articles inspired by the ex-Chancellor which appeared in the Hamburger Nachrichten, the Prince's personal organ, caused the corridors of the Reichstag to be packed at an early hour with persons vainly trying to obtain admission to the galleries, every available space in which was filled by visitors lucky enough to secure permits. There was also an unusually large attendance of members of the Chamber, and everything and everybody bore an air indicating the importance of the occasion.

At 1:15 P. M. Baron von Buol-Berenberg, President of the Reichstag, arose and announced the business of the sitting, after which Count von Hompesch, Deputy for Aachen, and one of the leaders of the Centrist Party in the Chamber, introduced the promised interpellation. In the course of his remarks, Count von Hompesch said that the party of the Centre desired to remove the distrust which had been caused by the recent disclosures of the existence of a treaty of neutrality between Russia and Germany during the period extending from 1884 to 1890, a distrust which was being felt throughout wide circles at home and abroad. When the applause had subsided, Count von Hompesch continued his remarks, saying that this was the chief aim of the Centrists, and they hoped that the Government would make the explanations required by the motion he had offered.

Prince Hohenlohe's Reply.

At the conclusion of Count von Hompesch's remarks there was general confusion throughout the Chamber, Deputies rushing around the tribune from which Prince Hohenlohe was to speak in reply to the interpellation, while cries of "Sit down" were heard everywhere. During this confusion the Chancellor was making his way to the tribune, and when order was restored he began his reply, speaking at first in a weak, tremulous tone, making it difficult, if not impossible, for the Deputies in the seats remote from the tribune to hear him.

Prince Hohenlohe said that he was not able to give any information concerning the Russo-German neutrality treaty, because that agreement had been contracted in absolute secrecy; therefore, Germany would be unable to raise a one-sided argument in regard to the convention or make any explanation of the agreement. Still, he said, he could solemnly affirm that never at any time was the policy of Germany under English influence. Continuing, the Chancellor said he believed that the clouds of distrust which arose among the peoples of Germany's allies when the revelations were commenced had already been dispelled, and he was certain that full confidence existed between Germany and Austria and Italy.

Germany Always Faithful.

Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the next speaker. His remarks, which occupied forty minutes, were delivered in a tone hardly audible to the members. He asked the House to desist from exciting further trouble over the matter, which had already had the effect of causing great perturbation throughout the country, and rebutted the charge that Germany was ready to break solemnly contracted treaties entered into by her with other powers. If the belief that Germany would act thus should come to be publicly accepted, Freiherr von Bieberstein said, it would undermine the country's position in Europe. The charge, he declared, had no basis in fact. Germany had ever been faithful to her treaties. It was a question for argument, he admitted, whether the Government had been wise to conclude a secret treaty with Russia. Arguing academically, he would suppose that Russia and Austria had gone to war. Germany would then be obliged to decide which of the two countries she would support. It might be contended that if Austria was attacked the German Army would be forced to march against Russia; whereas, if Austria attacked Russia, Germany should remain neutral. The other members of the Dreibund could conclude similar treaties, for the Dreibund was a defensive alliance.

In conclusion, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein said that as Prince Bismarck's statecraft met with such absolute acknowledgment throughout the civilized world, it was deplorable that it should be made the object of such undignified attacks. Germany, he said, knew that the contest between Russia and France would never permit France to frivolously declare war against Germany. The relations existing between Russia and Germany were absolutely friendly.

Attacks on Prince Bismarck.

The debate flagged somewhat after the speech of the Foreign Minister, but Herr Richter aroused the cheers of his faction of the Chamber—the Richterite Radicals—by making personal attacks upon Prince Bismarck, obviously aiming at provoking the old Chancellor's son, Count Herbert Bismarck, into replying. Count von Mirbach, Conservative, saw the object of Herr Richter and expressed hope that Count Bismarck would not accept the challenge of the Radical leader. Count von Mirbach then proceeded to defend the acts of Prince Bismarck, and was followed by Herr von Kardorff, Free Conservative, who spoke in a similar strain, the speeches of both Deputies being loudly cheered.

The debate was a tame affair in comparison with what was expected by the opponents of the Government, and fell far short of being sensational. As a matter of fact after the speeches of Count von Hempesch, the replies of Prince Hohenlohe and Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and the remarks of Count von Mirbach and Herr von Kardorff, the discussion flattened out completely.

Count Herbert Bismarck stated that he had remained silent during the debate because the declaration of the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, had supplied him with no basis upon which to discuss facts, and he was not willing to deal with hypotheses. He would therefore confine himself solely to denying that the interview upon the revelations of the Hamburger Nachrichten, published in Vienna, and supposed to have been furnished by him had emanated from him, or that he knew anything about it.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Manchester Guardian learns that the powers have agreed to guarantee a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 to assist the Sultan in carrying out the promised reforms in Asia Minor.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The French schooner Andre, from St. Pierre, Miquelon, for St. Malo, has been wrecked on Point des Baleines. None of her crew has been heard of, and it is supposed that all drowned.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—In reply to a telegram received from King Menelek of Abyssinia, informing him of the conclusion of peace between Abyssinia and Italy, President Faure to-day wired his congratulations to the Abyssinian monarch.

MUNICH, Nov. 16.—The Prince Regent of Bavaria has issued an order to all officers serving upon courts of honor instructing them that henceforth officers in the Bavarian Army refusing to fight duels on the ground that they are opposed to the principle of dueling must not be forced to resign, as has heretofore been the rule.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—2:15 A. M.—Forty-second Street and Depew Place; Grand Central Station; damage, $500.

—6:30 A. M.—Eighty-eighth Street and Park Avenue; tunnel of New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $50.

—2:40 P. M.—30 Park Avenue; Richard Gambrill; damage, $100.

—3:10 P. M.—Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street; M. Kushner; damage, $5.

—5:10 P. M.—245 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Charles Pepper; no damage.

KANSAS EDITOR PROTESTS.

Denounces Eastern Papers for Their Criticisms of His State.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 16.—A local paper here to-day reproduces a column of criticisms of the people of Kansas because the State cast its Electoral vote for Bryan. These comments are taken from Chicago and New-York metropolitan newspapers. The local paper says:

"It does not matter to the misguided, if not malignant, editors of these papers that Kansas has rendered up to her creditors every debt she owed, unto the utmost farthing, when it came due, even though it has ruined thousands on thousands of our best citizens; it is regarded as of no consequence that the payment of the mortgages held by Eastern creditors has beggared tens of thousands of our farmers and sent them in a vast exodus from western counties into Oklahoma and other new Territories, there to begin over again the battle of life; it matters not how young men who dwelt for years in dugouts on the frontier, vainly trying to subdue the desert, have been driven into the mines of Colorado, to Alaska, and Mexico to earn a livelihood; it matters not the least that Kansas has honestly and honorably given up everything that her debts might be paid. Even all this has not delivered her from the contumely of these vicious editors and writers who, not content with the surrender of all that could be taken, are now blackening the character of our State and our people.

"They have it all; our buildings, our farms, our vast stretches of unimproved territory, in some instances amounting to whole counties; why should they now pursue us with venomed tongues and make it more difficult, if not impossible, to recover our vanished fortunes.

"Bleeding Kansas! She was bleeding that her sister States might live in the glorious union they now enjoy. Kansas was desolated by fire and sword for the sake of her companions in the union, who now through their editors and newspapers turn on her to rend her. In Kansas began the struggle that saved the other States of this nation from destruction. In those old days we stood the onset of the bloody struggle and none found us wanting. If we differ in our views on some public questions, it ill becomes the States that profited and prospered through our suffering to turn their poisoned barbs against us."

A NEW-YORK WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mrs. G. W. Merritt Took an Overdose of Laudanum in London.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Mrs. Alma Merritt, wife of George William Merritt of New-York, died in this city Saturday night under circumstances that at first led to the belief that she had committed suicide.

Mr. and Mrs. Merritt were stopping at the Hotel Cecil, on the Thames Embankment. Early Saturday evening Mrs. Merritt was found in a comatose condition in her bedroom. By the bedside were found two empty bottles that had contained laudanum. Physicians were summoned with all possible speed, and they did everything that could be done to restore the woman to consciousness, but their efforts were in vain, and she died in a short time. Mr. Merritt was present when his wife died. The Coroner was notified, and the body was removed to the parish mortuary.

A post-mortem examination, which was held here to-day, revealed the fact that death was caused by laudanum. It seems, from all that can be learned, that Mrs. Merritt had for some time been a sufferer from neuralgia, and had been in the habit of taking laudanum to relieve the pain. It is supposed that she accidentally took an overdose of the drug.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL RICHARDS.

He Had Served in the British Navy Half a Century.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Admiral Sir Frederick William Richards, a Lord of the Admiralty, died suddenly in a hotel at Bath to-day. He was sixty-three years old.

Admiral Richards was born in 1833 and entered the Royal Navy in 1848. He reached the rank of Commander in 1860, Captain in 1866, Rear Admiral in 1882, Vice Admiral in 1888, and Admiral in 1893. He served as Commodore commanding the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa station from 1879 to 1882; in the Zulu war in 1879; in the Transvaal campaign, 1880-81, and Burmah war, 1885; was A. D. C. to her Majesty the Queen, 1879-82; Commander in chief of the East India station, 1885-8; China station, 1880-5; a Lord of the Admiralty, 1882-5, and again from 1892 to his death.

CHOOSING FRENCH SENATORS.

A Debate on the Method in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day debated the report of M. Troullot on the subject of a change in the method of the election of Senators, MM. Guillemet and Maurice Faure favoring their election by universal suffrage.

M. Barthou Minister of the Interior, replying, said that the Government was not inclined to accept the views of the Opposition. It is understood, however, that the Government will not make the question of acceptance one of confidence in the Ministry.

Two Burglars Captured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 16.—When Mrs. James Flannery of Kingston woke up early yesterday morning and found burglars in the house, she made no outcry but quietly slipped on a wrapper and opened a window and called to Jacob H. Ellis and William Reynolds, who were passing. She told them in a low voice of her predicament and asked for assistance. The men were afraid to face the burglars alone. In a few minutes the Coykendall gun squad came along and the party surrounded the house and captured two men.

Fatally Injured by a Horse.

MELROSE, Mass., Nov. 16.—This afternoon, while the Rev. E. B. Lavalett of 151 Hancock Street, Dorchester, was driving on Main Street, he turned in back of a team and, in doing so, came in collision with N. F. Nesseltine, who was riding horseback. The horse put a hoof through one of the wheels of the clergyman's carriage and walked over him. The injured man was sent to the hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and he will probably not recover.

Rockefellers Want Lower Taxes.

TARRYTOWN, Nov. 16.—Referee Franklin Couch of Peekskill has begun his hearings in the appeal of William and John Rockefeller against the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, who raised the valuation of their property over $1,000,000. The Rockefellers own together about 2,000 acres in Mount Pleasant. The Assessors claim that they valued the Rockefeller property at a lower figure than they valued adjoining property.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EGG HARBOR CITY, Nov. 16.—Joseph Fischer's house, on Cincinnati Avenue, burned to-day; loss, $2,500.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Nov. 16.—The house, barn, and tobacco sheds of William Martin, Jr., burned; loss, $10,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.—Fire to-night in the sixth story of Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.'s wholesale grocery house, 908 Liberty Street, destroyed everything on that floor. The loss by fire and water will reach $100,000. Of this amount $75,000 is on stock and the balance on the building. The loss is covered by insurance.

SABINA, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Fire, which originated in Lewis Brothers' livery stable this morning, caused a loss of $25,000, partially insured. W. K. Greeley's flour mill was among the buildings destroyed, and several cars of grain on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway were badly damaged.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

MAURICE BARRYMORE AS ROARING DICK AT PALMER'S.

A Crude Play with Some Effective Scenes—Willard in Boston—Changes in Various Music Halls.

A crude play, performed as a whole with more zeal than dramatic intelligence, was nevertheless enjoyed by the large audience at Palmer's last evening. "Roaring Dick & Co." does not lack vitality; it contains one or two strongly dramatic situations, and its big show scene, the children's festival, cannot help but attract spectators for a time.

It is a dramatization by Maurice Barrymore, who acts the principal part, of a novel by Walter Besant and the late James Rice,—which the playbill does not specify, but as the novels of that profitable literary partnership are now all but forgotten, it does not matter. Several of them were dramatized by the authors themselves.

As a play, "Roaring Dick & Co." has certain qualities akin to the most striking characteristics of Mr. Barrymore's acting. Its interest is not continuous, and its effects are not cumulative. Its development reveals many barren spots, which are filled up in the performance by bursts of joyless laughter and passages of inept and tedious badinage. Yet it has its effective episodes, its well-written scenes, its passages of real humor, and its touches of real pathos.

So with Barrymore's portrayal of the handsome rogue who serves as protagonist and hero. It is sometimes dawdling and drawling. It is sadly deficient, as usual, when the passion of love is to be expressed.

Mr. Barrymore still proclaims the love of a man for a woman in the manner of one ordering more coals. But Dick Pontifex, as he portrays him, is a finely picturesque fellow. He successfully suggests Dick's lawless nature and the sympathy with the poor and suffering, which is often characteristic of such natures. He denotes physical courage, contempt, and habitual good-humor (which is a very different thing from good-nature) with success.

The fitful humor of the rôle gains greatly from his acting, and he is admirable in his delivery of a half-cynical, whimsical speech to the poor children he has invited to a big "feed"—a speech which remotely suggests Amarynth's preposterous tirade to the village youngsters in "A Green Carnation." Mr. Barrymore is an actor of force and skill, but he rarely carries a part through from beginning to end without making a sensitive spectator fear he is "going to pieces."

Dick Pontifex is the son of a miser, who cast him adrift for forging his name. Ten years later Dick returns to his father's house, with a story of vast wealth, which reconciles the old man to him. He cajoles his father and humors him by living in squalor and dining on tough steak (without onions) and gin. His object is to rob the miser and return to his career of vice. But he falls in love, and the reformation then begun is completed when old Pontifex, in a maudlin moment due to gin, produces a deed of gift by which he has transferred his whole fortune to Dick.

Dick's partner in rascality, The Major, tired of Dick's dilatory methods, tries to rob and murder old Pontifex, and, thwarted by Dick, denounces him to the old man, who, in his surprise and horror, is stricken by paralysis. In his father's long illness Dick, under the deed of gift, assumes control of his property and dispenses charity with a lavish hand. But he has many bitter experiences to meet before his happiness is assured in the denouément.

Mr. Le Moyne plays the miser with his accustomed skill of composition, and with powerful effect, though the impersonation, as a whole, will be called "conventional." There is merit, too, in Mr. Smiley's portrayal of the bibulous and venomous archvillain. The cast, otherwise, is not first-rate.

The play is set with a great deal of new scenery, some of which is appropriate and good. It was often badly handled last night, and there was entirely too much noise on the stage. The odor of the broiled steak filled the auditorium some minutes before Mr. Barrymore put the gridiron on the coals.

Mr. Brady, who acted a "supe's" part, and came forward in a smock frock when called on for a speech, said he was glad to get on Broadway at last, and if he could stay there he would produce plays so well that no one could come from the other side" and beat him. But after a week's practice in Washington with this play, Mr. Brady did not produce it at all well on Broadway last night. He must do better. The people on "the other side" still know a great deal more than he does.

Mr. Barrymore, in a manly little speech, thanked Augustus Thomas for helping in the revision of the piece after its trial performance. But more revision is needed, as well as better mechanical work, and a few better actors in the support would not be amiss. Properly managed, "Roaring Dick & Co." can be made very successful.

Mr. Pnotifex	W. J. Le Moyne
Dick Pontifex	Maurice Barrymore
The Major	C. A. Smiley
Dr. Lightwood	C. Leslie Allen
Doughs Branscombe	Henry Bagge
Mr. Ghrimes	J. L. Wooderson
Mr. South	Edward Coleman
Putick	H. J. Holliday
Dole	James R. Smith
Simpson	Morgan Coman
Cassidy	L. McLoughlin
George Spiller	S. Gutford
Evelyn Dare	Edith Crane
Martha Price	Eva Vincent
Mrs. Bulger	Alice Gordon
Margary	Grace Balentine
Hester	Frances Wheeler

FOUR FREAKS FROM IOWA.

They Presented a Spectacle More Pitiable than Amusing.

An experiment of a peculiar and unusual sort was tried in the Olympia Music Hall last night, and the great crowd of people who watched it must have wondered, at its conclusion, whether the emotion they felt was pity for the four wretched women whose sorry antics had excited the derisive laughter of a few callous spectators, or whether it was shame at having come to see what they had been told beforehand would be merely an exhibition of folly and weakness. Perhaps Mr. Hammerstein is content with his experiment on the sensibilities of his patrons. At any rate, he can get what satisfaction there is in the thought that never before did New-Yorkers see—on the stage in New-York—anything in the least like the four Cherry sisters from Cedar Rapids, Marion County, Iowa. It is to be sincerely hoped that nothing like them will ever be seen again in such a place, and, fortunately, there are few chances that other managers will care to intimate so openly their low opinion of the amusement-seeking public.

There is hardly the shadow of a doubt that these women are exactly what their advance notices have said—four sisters from a lonely prairie farm, with the vaguest of ideas as to what is done by the ordinary performers in variety shows, and moved by in the great world, where they have heard some strange impulse to try their fortune money and fun can be won by songs and recitations in costume. All too obviously they were genuine products of the barnyard and the kitchen. Had they come from the South, one could describe them by the phrase "poor whites." That such is not supposed to exist in the West, but the effects of poverty, ignorance, and isolation are much the same all over the world, and the Cherry sisters exhibited every one of them with a pathetic frankness that left no question as to their status or their character.

It was a little after 10 o'clock when three lank figures and one short and thick walked awkwardly to the centre of the stage. They were all dressed in shapeless red gowns, made by themselves almost surely, and the fat sister carried a bass drum. They stood quietly for a moment, apparently seeing nothing and wondering what the jeering laughter they heard could mean. Then they began to sing, in thin strained soprano, and their song was of all songs in the world the ancient "Ta-ra-ra Boom de Aye." People listened in amazement as one senseless verse followed another, accompanied at rare intervals by a graceless gesture and intermittent thumps on the big drum.

This over, the four shuffled off the stage. None of them had shown a sign of nervousness, none a trace of ability for their chosen work, and with all their grotesqueness, they were not grotesque enough to be either amusing or interesting. Whoever has visited backwoods villages has seen exactly such exhibitions at church socialies and school festivals.

And all the rest was equally dull and commonplace. Except for the audience and the place, the display would not have deserved a thought or a comment. The plump sister piped a song about "Fair Columbia," and another about some flowers, appearing barefooted in the latter. The three sad, flat-chested sisters went through some dialogues which they imagined to be dramatic. The words were borrowed from the cheap story papers, and the action from the poverty-stricken imagination of minds worn bare and hard by rough work done on meagre fare.

The youngest of the sisters is perhaps twenty-five years old, perhaps not so many; the others somewhere between thirty and forty. They are all probably respected at home and ought to have staid there. The spectators were only moderately brutal. A few men indulged in pointless jests, a few laughed, and all the rest sat quietly and wished the cruel sport would cease. It did, at last, and wise people will let it severely alone.

Koster and Bial's.

This week's bill at Koster and Bial's is unusually good. The American biograph, an invention reproducing light and motion, presented some new views of New-York last night, including the Fire Department in action, and some interesting street scenes. The Rogers brothers, Williams and Walker, and the Glinserettis, an acrobatic troupe, were attractive. Cissy Fitzgerald, the dancer, closes her engagement Saturday night.

The audience, which tests the capacity of the theatre nightly, is sufficient proof of the excellent entertainment offered the frequenters of this music hall.

E. S. Willard in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 16.—Edward S. Willard began his new American engagement at the Tremont Theatre to-night, presenting for the first time in this country "The Rogue's Comedy," a three-act play by Henry Arthur Jones. As Bailey Protheroe, Mr. Willard portrayed effectively a fascinating humbug, a professor of mystic arts, and a plausible operator in wild-cat mining shares. Willard's acting was excellent, the supporting company was efficient, and the play was interesting.

Manager Palmer Out of Danger.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Manager A. M. Palmer, who has been seriously ill here for four days with gastritis, had a relapse Sunday night, but was pronounced out of danger to-day, and saw many of his friends.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—The effective melodrama called "Shaft No. 2" is this week's play at the Grand Opera House. Frank Losee is the sturdy hero.

—Peter F. Dailey as the sportive auctioneer in "A Good Thing," amused a large audience at the Murray Hill Theatre last night.

—"Brian Boru" is now in its second month at the Broadway Theatre. The business has been very large. "Brian Boru" is the equal, if not the superior, of any light opera lately heard in New-York. It is a most diverting production.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre an exceedingly meritorious entertainment is offered. Eben Plympton and Agnes Proctor act in "Old Love Letters," the ever attractive cinematographe is exhibited, and there are songs, dances, comic sketches, and acrobatic "turns" of a good quality.

—The concert by the orchestra at the Eden Musée last night was unusually interesting. Selections of gypsy music were rendered with spirit. At the afternoon and evening concerts during the week music will have a prominent place on the programmes. The reproductions from the Pantheon collection of death masks are attracting much attention.

—W. H. Thompson, Cuyler Hastings, Theodore Babcock, and Grace Henderson retain their original rôles in Clay Greene's successful pictorial play "Under the Polar Star," which is at the Harlem Opera House this week. All the elaborate scenic effects are used, and the performance in every essential is the same as that given so many nights at the Academy. The arctic fog, the collision with icebergs, the frozen sea, the breaking of the ice and the rescue are as startling and illusive pictures as any ever presented in melodrama.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Furness—Bartlett.

The marriage of Miss Emma Louise Bartlett and James Alfred Furness, Jr., occurred last evening at 7 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Henry M. Sanders officiating. The bride was given away by her father, Homer N. Bartlett. She was dressed in white moire.

The ushers were Alexander Beckers, Jr., James Beatty, William C. Dickinson, and Carl Ahruke. The best man was John E. Bartlett. The bride was unattended. Miss Florence de Loiselle was flower maid, and Monte de Loiselle and Wilbur Cornell were the pages. After the ceremony was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Homer N. Bartlett, 236 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

Among those present were Miss P. C. Stillman, Alexander Beckers, Mr. and Mrs. Beckers, Miss Taylor, the Misses Snelling, Mr. and Mrs. Snelling, Dr. and Mrs. V. Tompkins, H. H. Sinsabaugh, Miss E. Sinnotte de Loiselle, George S. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Jersey, Dr. Charles Jersey, Miss Adams, Mrs. Winterton, Mrs. Samuel C. Morwin, Mrs. Philip, Miss E. Monro, George R. Bishop, E. Howell Hollstadt, Mrs. E. Cornell, W. D. Beatty, Miss Edna Mills, David W. Silleck, the Misses Hoe, Mrs. Hoe, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Jardine, Edward Jardine, J. B. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Monro, Mrs. B. L. Stanhop Phillip, J. R. Phillip, Dr. H. A. Hofman, Dr. and Mrs. Van Sanvord, and Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood Snelling.

Werner—Muth.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Phillipa Muth and Charles Barker Werner occurred yesterday at 5 o'clock in St. Nicholas's Church, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Mafer officiating. The best man was Fred Latus, and the ushers were Dr. George Henry Muth, Edward T. Taylor, John P. Bannmann, and John J. Murray. The maid of honor was Miss Catherine Muth. Master John and Miss Tillie Muth acted as pages.

The bride was attired in white satin and point lace, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses fringed with carnations to the years of her age. She was given away by her father, at whose home, 61 Second Avenue, a reception followed at 6 o'clock. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mundorf, William Sohmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ruff, Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, Fred Weihman, Dr. and Mrs. Timm, Dr. Simon Timm, Dr. Hallock Maine, Miss A. Latus, Mrs. Dyer and the Misses Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Rippberger, Mr. and Mrs. Gunndlock, Mr. and Mrs. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sneider, Miss E. Neihman, Dr. J. Reigeman, Dr. B. Feeney, Mrs. John Page, Mr. and Mrs. Gunther, James Kelly, Edward Fisher, Miss J. Ruff, Mr. and Mrs. Kohleps, Mr. and Mrs. Arnot, Mrs. John Murphy, and August Ruff, Jr.

Garrison to Ride for Patterson.

"Snapper" Garrison, once one of the most skillful jockeys in America, yesterday signed a contract to ride for C. T. Patterson, owner of Ornament, during the season of 1897. Patterson is said to have a lot of very promising yearlings and expects to figure prominently in the two-year-old races next season. Garrison's contract requires him to ride at 122 pounds, and his salary is said to be $8,500 for the season.

BARNES AGAINST COLE.

The Railroad Commissionership the Bone of Contention.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Encouraged by the result in Albany County, which gave a plurality of 4,426 for McKinley and 2,692 for Black, State Committeeman and Leader William Barnes, Jr., seems to be reaching out for nearly everything in sight. This is the first Presidential campaign since 1872 in which the Republican nominee has been given a plurality in Albany County. This fact Mr. Barnes points to in his demand for certain offices which are to be given out by the incoming administration.

For himself, Mr. Barnes wants to be Railroad Commissioner; for his first lieutenant, Edward B. Cantine, he wants the office of Superintendent of Insurance. These are two of the fattest plums that are to be given out by Gov. Black and the Senate.

It has been reported for some time that Col. Ashley W. Cole would probably be appointed Railroad Commissioner to succeed Samuel A. Beardsley, whose term of office will expire in January, a vacancy being made by the acceptance before that time of the resignation of Mr. Beardsley, which Gov. Morton has had for several months.

Mr. Barnes is trying to prevent the appointment of Col. Cole, in the hope that he himself may be appointed by the incoming Governor. He understands that George W. Dunn of Binghamton has the inside track for the appointment for the place on the commission which will be vacated by Alfred C. Chapin next March.

The Troy contingent will not willingly allow Mr. Barnes and the Albany organization to carry off all the fat plums. It has been said that Governor-elect Black and Col. Cole are at swords points because of an alleged offense Col. Cole gave to Mr. Black and the Troy contingent when it came down here about the Troy charter. This Col. Cole's friends say is magnified. They say that the Colonel showed Mr. Black and his friends every consideration and went out of his way to do them favors; they also say that the Troy people would rather see Col. Cole in the coveted place than Mr. Barnes, for whom they have no extra love.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS TALKS.

He Discusses Populism, the Silver Party, and Trusts.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 16.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls in an interview to-day on the late election in Kansas, said:

"The Populist victory was phenomenal. They elected everything, from Presidential Electors to Justice of the Peace. Kansas has been the ground for experiments in politics and morals for a quarter of a century, and I suppose will continue to be. Their programme is very extensive. How far they will be able to put it into operation depends upon the harmony that may be brought about among elements somewhat discordant.

"The more violent of them contemplate a war of spollation against society, based upon practical confiscation and a distribution of the assets of the community. It includes war on railroads and other corporations, the abolishment of laws for the protection of creditors, and a redistricting of the State for Congressional and legislative purposes that will retain the party in the possession of power for an indefinite period."

"No, I do not believe silver will win in 1900," said the ex-Senator. "If the Republican Party does not find some remedy for the evils, some other party will step to the front."

"We hear a great deal about trusts. Nobody hates trusts more than I. Mr. Bryan and his advocates all forgot to say that there is a law now in existence which aims to strangle all trusts. The money power in its organized capacity had just as much to do with the campaign of Mr. Bryan as it had to do with the campaign of Mr. McKinley. There is no more gigantic trust on the earth than the Silver Trust, and the silver mine owners were all supporting Mr. Bryan. A trust is a thing that knows no politics but plunder, and no principles except spoliation of the human race, and no class of men meet this description more closely than the Western silver syndicate that desired to corrupt our currency and dishonor the Nation that they might profit by it."

A LOCAL POPOCRATIC GUN.

The Free-Silver Campaign of "Jimmy" O'Brien Begins To-night.

The Young Democracy, otherwise known as the "Jimmy" O'Brien Democracy, had a meeting scheduled for last night, at which it was the intention "to open the campaign for Bryan in 1900." Owing to the failure of some who were charged with the duty of preparing an address to the people to complete the work the campaign opening was postponed until to-night. A meeting will be held at the St. Cloud Hotel to-night, and the O'Brienites say they propose to fire the opening gun in a way that cannot fail to be understood.

Greater importance is attached to this campaign opening than would be given to the Young Democracy in itself, because of the claim that Popocratic Chairman Jones is behind the movement. It was said last night that the men who had managed the Bryan campaign in Chicago this year believe in backing the ex-Sheriff in his free-silver campaign in this city. The ex-Sherff's followers say they propose to stand as an independent free-silver organization during the next four years. They will oppose Republicans and Tammany in the local elections next year, and will have their own candidates for Mayor, for Aldermen, and for Assemblymen, unless Tammany continues to fight as a free-silver organization.

"The address to be issued to-morrow night," said one of them last evening, "will outline our position and will use plain language in dealing with the traitors to our cause who joined forces with Republicans in support of McKinley this year."

THE FAIR WILL CONTEST.

"Pencil Will" Withdrawn by Mrs. Craven, Its Custodian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—The struggle for possession of the millions left by the late Senator James G. Fair took a new turn this morning, when Dr. Marc Levingston, the executor named in the celebrated "pencil will," of which Mrs. Nettie Craven, the reputed wife of the deceased millionaire, was custodian, withdrew her petition for the probate of that document.

Dr. Levingston alleges that, as the supporters of the "pencil will," are without the means to sustain their claims in court, the document might be defeated, and that result would reflect on the legality of the deeds of property from the late Senator to Mrs. Craven. On motion of the attorneys for the Fair children, the will executed Sept. 21, 1894, in which no mention is made of Mrs. Craven, was admitted to probate. The amount involved is about $20,000,000.

Mrs. Craven will now press her claim to the property for which she holds deeds alleged to be drawn in her favor by Fair at the time of their marriage.

Forty Thousand Armenians Destitute.

The National Armenian Relief Committee has received the following cable dispatch from the International Armenian Relief Committee, Sir Philip Currie, Chairman:

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Nov. 14.

Spencer Trask, 63 Bible House, New-York:

Harpoot, the centre of the desolated district, estimates 40,000 people destitute; needs £20,000 for food, £25,000 more for bedding, clothing, cooking utensils. We fed 80,000 people in this district last year. Preparing careful estimates of other districts. Our committee expects calls for £100,000 for the Winter's needs.

W. W. PEET, Treasurer.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Miss Lotta Crabtree is at the Plaza.

—Paul B. Du Chaillu is at the Marlborough.

—Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont is at the Manhattan.

—Prof. C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., is at the Albemarle.

—Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y., is at the Imperial.

—Justice John R. Putnam of the New-York Supreme Court is at the Normandie.

—J. L. Hunt of Philadelphia and Albert Meredith of Milton, Mass., are at the Brevoort.

—James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia and Leslie Ryan of Washington are at the Netherland.

—James Fenimore Cooper of Albany and Arnold Hagne of Washington, D. C., are at the Buckingham.

—John W. Doane of Chicago and Commander J. G. Eaton, United States Navy, are at the Windsor.

Governor-elect H. S. Pingree of Michigan and the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford are at the Murray Hill.

—W. L. McDougall of Pittston, Penn.; W. S. Wilson of Boston, and A. T. Miller of Richmond, Va., are at the Union Square.

—Samuel G. Howe of Boston, the Rev. J. M. Walter of Buffalo, and George F. Hammond of Cleveland are at the Grand Union.

—Ashton Starke of Richmond, Va.; A. H. Holden of Buffalo, S. M. Dodd of St. Louis, and Robert H. Thompson of Troy are at the Gilsey.

—C. H. Maynard of Boston, J. A. Baum of Rochester, W. B. Kennedy of Chicago, and Richard J. Lennon of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

—J. W. Snyder of Philadelphia, George F. Loring of Boston, Frederick Stone of Chicago, and W. H. Boyce of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—John Knickerbocker of Troy, John S. Stevens, and D. L. Risley of Philadelphia, and C. E. Quincy and A. M. Hinds of Boston are at the Astor.

—F. A. Parker of Utica, John S. Hitchcock of Syracuse, C. C. Dickinson of Boston, and Newcomb Cleveland of Cincinnati are at the Metropole.

—W. M. Winne of Albany, W. A. Riordan of Baltimore, C. F. Damrell of Baltimore, and George B. Dodwell of Hongkong are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, William Henry Clifford of Maine, and Joseph H. Outhwaite of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Holland.

—George Crocker of San Francisco, Robert P. Porter of Cleveland, and Alexander Brown, Jesse Tyson, and J. Swan Frick of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Senator George Gray of Delaware, Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, William Bettle of New-Jersey, and Philip E. Studebaker of Indiana are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. D. Putnam, dry goods; 54 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

—Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; W. H. Boyce, hats and caps; G. H. Conde, trunks; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New-Haven, Conn.; H. W. Sweeney, laces; 108 Worth Street, Morton House.

—Burnham, Hanna, Munger Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, ginghams, 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, dry goods; Miss Marlon, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Douglass & Mackie, Allegheny, Penn.; G. D. Mackie, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. P. Bonties, furnishing goods, 258 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

—Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Chapman, ribbons; H. L. Mills, ribbons; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Wooster Street.

—Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, dry goods and notions; 57 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

—Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Hunter, wash goods; 55 White Street.

—Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, &c.; Grand Hotel.

—Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Goldsmith, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; J. Davidson, dry goods, &c.; 55 White Street.

—Hutzler Br

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 355—Fall Brook Irrigation District et al. vs. Maria King Bradley and Charles Sidney Bradley, her husband.—From the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded. Opinion by Justice Peckham. Dissenting: Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Field.

No. 49—The United States vs. William J. Verdier, administrator, &c.—From the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to dismiss the petition. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 18—William Tregea vs. The Board of Directors of the Modesto Irrigation District.—From the Supreme Court of California.—Dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brower. Dissenting: Justices Harlan, Gray, and Brown.

No. 381—John Brown vs. The United States.—From the Circuit Court for the Western District of Arkansas.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for new trial. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting: Justices Brewer, Brown, and Peckham.

No. 21—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company vs. The United States.—From the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller. Dissenting: Justice Peckham.

No. 615—Caroline M. Forsyth, for the City of Hammond et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for the third Monday of January next.

No. 639—Edwin Norton and others vs. Milton A. Wheaton.—Order for a rule to show cause why a certiorari should not issue to bring up the decree of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals herein, that it may be determined whether on an appeal from an interlocutory decree sitting a temporary injunction in a patent the Circuit Courts of Appeal can render direct a final decree on the merits; said rule returnable on the second Monday of January next.

Nos. 645 and 646—The Louisville Trust Company and the Louisville Banking Company vs. The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company.—Motion for writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit granted.

No. 8—The State of Wisconsin ex rel. John R. Baltzell vs. Robert G. Siebecker, Circuit Judge, &c.—From the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Wurts vs. Hoagland, 14 United States 606 and Fall Brook Irrigation District vs. Bradley, just decided.

No. 9—Zeph T. Hill vs. John Corcoran.—From the Supreme Court of Colorado.—Judgment affirmed with costs by a divided court.

No. 403—Boyden Power Brake Company et al., appellants, vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and

No. 426—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

No. 652—Noble L. McGinnis for himself, &c., vs. the United States.—From the Court of Claims.—Docketed and dismissed.

Adjourned until Monday, Nov. 30, when the call will be: Nos. 319, 321, 322, 361, 284, 314, 415, 87, 67, and 343.

Calendars for To-morrow.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 94—National Meter Company vs. City of Poughkeepsie. 96—National Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Duryea. 6—Mackie vs. Erhardt. 14—Brush Electric Company vs. Mount Morris Electric Light Company. 16—Bolles vs. The Outing Company. 22—Kirkland & Company vs. Bell Manufacturing Company. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 29—Imperial Chemical Company vs. Stein.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

1336—Goldberg vs. United States. 1173—Kauth vs. United States. 2247—United States vs. Schulzeberger & Kochel. 2322—United States vs. Merck & Co. 2028—Spencer Optical Company vs. United States. 2305—Schieffelin vs. United States. 2234—United States vs. Ilfelder & Co. 1768—United States vs. Park & Tilford. 2246—McCreery vs. United States. 2341—Bartram vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Case on.

117—Fitzgerald vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

No day calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Motions.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—Van Hoevenkauf vs. Lombard. 62—Hayres & Co. vs. Baird. 63—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 65—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 68—Eisen vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 69—Same vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 22—Hall vs. Beston. 49—Phillip vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 67—Blanchard vs. Jefferson. 57—Egan vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 51—Same vs. Same. 52—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hammond Typewriter Company. 56—Schremer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 47—Wyckoff vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Cuthbert vs. Third National Bank. 2—Matter of Robb. 3—Engel vs. McAdams. 4—Roe vs. Westcott. 5—Worth vs. Worth. 6—O'Connor vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 7—Pfotterbauer vs. Jorden Brick Company. 8—Matter of Recamier Manufacturing Company. 9—Tilder vs. Pramuldi. 10—Same vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. 11—Matter of Runk. 12—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. O'Callaghan. 13—Moran vs. Roosevelt. 14—Congregation Shouiri Ausha Sakoler vs. Strachi. 15—Gadd vs. Gadd. 16—F. M. Schaefer Brewing Company vs. McGarry. 17—Randolph vs. Cooper. 18—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Same. 19—Nash vs. Same. 20—Randolph vs. Same. 21—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Same. 22—Nash vs. Same. 23—Kohn vs. Schwab. 24—Rice vs. Riehl. 25—Standard National Bank vs. National Silk Label Company. 26—Wood vs. Tiffany. 27—Seventy-third Street Building Company vs. Jencks. 28—McDonald vs. McDonald. 29—Walton vs. Weinstock. 30—Fitzsimons vs. Arfken. 31—Kley vs. Healy. 32—Knop vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 33—Flammer vs. Schellenberg. 34—Flesher vs. Close. 35—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Bulk. 36—Lawton vs. Ferry Manufacturing Company. 37—Gascami vs. Dobson. 38—Muller vs. Klett. 39—Connor vs. Fanning. 40—Steel Rail Supply Company vs. Child. 41—Hays vs. Round Island Park. 42—Marks vs. Mills. 43—Burger vs. Struter. 44—Marks vs. Bannock Mills Company. 45—Seaboard National Bank vs. Rochester Realty Company. 46—Coleman vs. Bellis. 47—Ward vs. Ward. 48—Donman vs. Schmitt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions.—1—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. 2—Matter of East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. 3—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street. 4—Matter of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. 5—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 6—Johnston vs. Hopcroft.

Demurrer.—296—Medina Gas and Electric Gas Light Company vs. Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company.

Preferred Causes.—3368 — New-York Clearing House Building Company vs. Barker. 3702—Moran vs. Meyers. 3720—Same vs. Moran. 3691—People, &c., vs. Loew.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2947—Neuberger vs. The Mayor, &c. 3365—Kaiser vs. Schwab. 3372—Yellow Pine Company vs. Thatcher. 3340—Brower vs. Whitman. 3490—Ludwig vs. Lazarus. 2636—Schuck vs. Schuck. 2505—Langer vs. Berger. 2754—Blair vs. Tarbox. 3015—Miner vs. Robertson. 3411—Cook vs. Lese. 3410—Sylvester vs. Auerbach. 3423—Collins vs. Fassitt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3671.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Cullen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Short causes. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1072—Fenton vs. Town. 1267—Reading Braid Company vs. Stewart. 907—Arns vs. Wustenberg. 1287—Sire vs. Kemp. 889—Waenle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 732—Hilz vs. Dupont. 1026—Carroll vs. Hunter. 1076—Farmer vs. Stachelberg. 1086—McCloskey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1222—Manda vs. Wells-Fargo Company. 1224—Steel vs. Romaine. 1226—Bendix vs. McDonald. 1316—Ward vs. Reilly. 917—Brennen vs. Brennen. 693—McDonald vs. Roth. 614—Krauss vs. Cohen. 242—Ruers vs. Fish. 1243—Warren vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1253—Hanrahan vs. Hittenton. 1259—Wirz vs. Aschauer. 1264—Leitner vs. Baumann. 1303—Hess vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1370—Compton vs. same. 1378—Filan vs. Bach. 359—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams. 608—Wilson vs. McLoughlin. 255—Cruger vs. Smith. 305—MacColl vs. Held. 309—Legrand vs. Ward. 321—Rochester Distilling Company vs. Ehlers.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

982—Kuhrt vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 332—Wolschousky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 968—Flegenheimer vs. Mauche. 3675—Dunn vs. Stokes. 656—Reinheimer vs. Thesen. 495—Sandman as. Bayles. 681—Reinhardt vs. Gomprecht. 387—Saxton vs. White. 769—American District Telegraph Company vs. Casey. 796—Hirsch vs. Neubauer. 429—Wilson vs. Voss. 750—Hunt vs. Deveraux. 751—Creighton vs. Wardell. 759—Hutkoff vs. Kann. 766—Kerr vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 776—Cutler vs. Price. 676—Wallowitz vs. Frank. 677—Wallowitz vs. Madigan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. Short causes. Case on.

2102—Railway Advertising Company vs. Young Brothers. 3537—Seaward vs. Allen. 3461—Hofheimer vs. Lauenstein. 2511—Simon vs. Horowitz. 3585—Pallatschek vs. Pisko. 3572—Isaacs vs. Isaacs. 3584—Scheiner vs. Schweizer. 3307—Benedict vs. George C. Crane Company. 3328—Gentles vs. Baker. 3460—Sicker vs. Goldenberg. 3409—Gettelson vs. Lowy. 3101—Forrest vs. Davis. 2848—Metz vs. Heine. 3117—Guinan vs. Grady. 2966—Silbermann vs. Crumse. 1257—Scott vs. Potts. 3347½—Gessner vs. Theis. 2953—East River Gas Light Company vs. Bonnell. 2068—Kaufman vs. Canary. 2957—Bleiman vs. Byrne. 3006—Strauss vs. Isaac. 3304—O'Brien vs. Weeks. 3184—Union Nut and Bolt Company vs. Doherty. 2366—Ornemann vs. Wallace. 2993—Ryan vs. Frecke. 3256—Murphy vs. Stillegbaur. 3521—Cory vs. Riker. 3448—Lewis vs. E. N. Crandall Company. 2816—Tamsen vs. Fraber. 3551—Merchants' National Bank vs. Wood & Parker Litho Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1442.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Andre Merci. 2—James McKay, Michael Burke, Morris Bloom, Charles Bachem, Liberia Ballman, William Backman, Frederick Buck, Morris Bloom, Thomas Bowen, John P. Brady, Hugh Brady, Bonifosio Colombo, Joseph Clancy, Lawrence Curtin, James Connelly, Jacob Blum, Thomas Brennan, Thomas Brett, Patrick Coleman, James Curtin, Patrick Reilly, Daniel Cashman, Charles Grube, George Allen, Frederick Barth, William Becker, Harry Barth, Joseph Brannigan, Thomas Beaman, John Birch, Peter Campbell, Cassie Carter, Frank Coka, Peter Campbell, Michael Chapman, Thomas Beaman, Bartolomo Bertun, George Rowie, Epoliti Endrienne, Henry C. Woop, and Patrick Looran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martine for the People.

1—George F. Quinn. 2—Morris Rosenfeld. 3—Thomas H. Willis. 4—Charles Darlington. 5—James Cameron. 6—John Burke. 7—Frank Freeman. 8—Patrick Smith. 9—Julia Faber. 10—William Palmer. 11—James Lewis. 12—Jeremiah Murphy and Charles McCabe. 13—James Ennis and Gustave Deutsche. 14—Samuel Kopenick. 15—James Kelly and John Brudley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—William Galvin. 2—James Kelly. 3—Ellen Jones. 4—Mary McGuire. 5—William Brower. 6—Rafaele Passerella. 7—Paul Powell. 8—George W. Murphy. 9—Gaetano Grassi and John Spizini. 10—Philip Farley. 11—William Badger. 12—John Edwards. 13—Salvatore Portlo. 14—Lee Won. 15—Max Blum. 16—Elizabeth M. Dehan. 17—Paul G. Samuels. 18—Thomas Murphy. 19—Antonio Galello. 20—Joseph H. Saunderson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—William McCarthy, Maggie McCarthy, and George Mack. 2—Adolphus Cohen. 3—Rosano Russemanno. 4—Henry Thornton. 5—Hugh Kennedy. 6—Victor Keintzmann. 7—William E. Gump.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Kernochan vs. Mubach—George A. Hopkins.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth J.—Sully vs. Jamison—Luke A. Lockwood. Sabater vs. Sabater—Augustus C. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Kenyon vs. Schulze—J. Stanwood Menken.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Dykman, J.—Part II.—Smith, J.—Part III.—Gaynor, J.—Part IV.—Osborne, J.—Part V.—Goodrich, J.

Nos. 2912, 2746, 2153, 1809, 2202, 5877, 5052, 2616, 2112, 2834, 2837, 2841, 2672, 2678, 2424, 1317, 2889, 5456, 1426, 1427, 5373, 6122, 2671, 5389, 2928, 2468, 1072, 2562, 2627, 359, 2396, 4053, 6195, 6084, 5628, 2783, 5544, 1281, 5973, 2210, 2933, 2751, 2941, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2960, 2961, 2963.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2963.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Keogh, J. Demurrers.—Nos. 771, 768.

General Calendar.—Nos. 825, 826, 121, 802, 162, 82, 777, 587, 763, 718, 800, 669, 632, 832, 885, 729, 779, 794, 795, 715, 834.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J.

Civil Calendar.—Nos. 616, 623, 601, 191, 263, 206, 292, 248, 294, 205, 283, 240, 285, 65, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570½, 571, 554, 651.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Mary Mason, Franz J. Strakorch, Habst C. Arbelly, James Kelly, Louis H. Richter, Benjamin A. Sheldon, Melinda W. Wiston, Andrew Donovan, Josephine M. Fely, Charles J. Kurth, and Eliza Ryan.

The accounting in the estate of George W. Partingall and Mary O'Connor.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 57—Will of Catharine Herliky. No. 67—Will of Nora Towers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—HERMAN TANNEBERGER.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $983 against Herman Tanneberger, dealer in carpets at 1,052 Second Avenue, in favor of Franz C. Reinhardt. He has been in business six years and carried a stock of about $8,000.

—NICHOLAS FITZSIMONS.—Nicholas Fitzsimons, grocer at 588 Park Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Rollin M. Morgan, giving preferences for $1,350—to Mrs. Mary V. O'Hara $500, Mrs. Bridget Curry $500, Mrs. Ellen Halloran $200, and Thomas Glover $150. He has been in business twenty-five years and claimed a capital of $4,500.

—KARL BAUST.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $2,664 against Karl Baust, liquor dealer of 307 East Eighty-fourth Street, in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage on a saloon at 1,754 First Avenue, and for lager beer. Mr. Baust has been in the liquor business for the past twelve years, and has had saloons at various locations.

—PARISIAN SUIT AND CLOAK COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Butler yesterday took charge of the store of the Parisian Suit and Cloak Company at 28 East Fourteenth Street on two attachments for $578. Most of the stock, it was said, had been removed from the store since Saturday. The company was incorporated in June last with Charles Liebgold as President, and was managed by M. A. Brockman.

—PROBST CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Laub yesterday took possession of the office of the Probst Construction Company, builders, at 160 Fifth Avenue, on an attachment from Phillips & Avery for $26,383 for balance claimed to be due on contract and extra work done by the Empire Fire Proofing Company for the above named company on the Siegel-Cooper Building, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The total contract was for $130,000 and the extras amounted to $7,331. The matter has been in dispute for some time, and on Oct. 27 last a mechanic's lien was filed for the same amount by the Empire Fire Proofing Company. The Probst Construction Company is an Illinois corporation, formed in 1891 with a capital stock of $50,000, and removed its office from Chicago to this city on Oct. 1 last.

—GOODMAN, BASTIANELLI & CO.—Goodman, Bastianelli & Co., cloak manufacturers at 581 Broadway, confessed judgments yesterday in favor of Erstein & Co. for $1,140, and the Bridgeport Silk Company for $337, and the Sheriff made a levy on their store. The partners are Edward Goodman and Adrian Bastianelli. The former started the business in 1884, and the latter became a partner in 1887. They claimed a capital of $40,000. Howard & Hershfield, who represent the judgment creditors, said the liabilities of the firm are probably $60,000 to $70,000, and it is impossible to state at present what the assets will amount to. The failure was caused by the general depression in the cloak trade, and particularly to the warm weather this Fall, their salesmen finding it almost impossible to sell any goods. A meeting of creditors will be speedily called to arrange for a settlement.

—WILLIAM F. CLEMMONS.—A meeting of creditors of William F. Clemmons, wholesale dealer in woolens at 20 Lispenard Street, was held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel yesterday. Herman Joseph, counsel for the firm, also complained of the delay of the committee of creditors who are appraising the assets, and urged them to work more rapidly, as the stock is depreciating in value daily. Mr. Joseph thought the stock would be worth $21,000 under the circumstances. Concerning the book accounts of $47,000, he thought that about $25,000 could be collected. Besides the direct liabilities of $60,000, there are numerous suits against Mr. Clemmons, which are pending in replevin matters and other cases, the claims of which aggregate $93,000. Some of those present suggested that Mr. Clemmons settle with the creditors on a basis of 60 cents on the dollar, and the commiteee was instructed to report in a week whether he can pay this amount.

Out of Town.

—M. S. PARMLE, Rockford, Ill.—The report of the assignee of Marcus S. Parmle, the real estate broker who failed two months ago, shows liabilities of $150,000, and assets of about $90,000.

—CHICAGO GUN AND CUTLERY COMPANY., Chicago.—The Chicago Gun and Cutlery Company, 233 State Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward B. McKey, the assets and liabilities reaching $5,000.

—CRANSTON'S HOTEL, Highland Falls.—Cranston's Hotel, at Highland Falls, near West Point, was sold at auction yesterday, in foreclosure proceedings instituted by Anderson Price against the Cranston Hotel Company and other defendants. Mr. Price's claim is a second mortgage. The first mortgage is held by the Columbia County Savings Institution of Hudson, N. Y., and is for $53,000 principal and $8,000 interest. Taxes and accrued interest, with other claim, amount to $4,200. Counsel for the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company stated that that company has a lease of the dock and storehouse, expiring in 1896. The sale was made subject to this lease. Mr. Price, the plaintiff, started the bidding at $4,200. Mr. Barlow, attorney for Mr. Cranston, raised this bid by $10, and the property was sold for $4,210, subject to the other claim.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Nov. 16:

ACKERMAN, David, and others—The trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge	68
ADLER, Leon A., and Max Bishoff—Rufus F. Greeley and others	$2,376
ALBERT, John—Rider Engine Company	154
ANABEL, Eliphalet N.—Daniel R. Van Nostrand	524
SAME—Same	1,730
ANDRES, Philip—Kate M. Dowd	56
ATWOOD, Charles E.—Frederick and George F. Boone	70
BAUTHAM, Summarland T.—Frederick O. Pierce	136
BAUST, Karl—Jacob Ruppert	2,664
BURKLY, Jacob—Annie Dorschel	27
SAME—Same	27
COHEN, Harris—Annie Kulpin	108
COHEN, Montague D. and another—Rufus F. Greeley and others	241
SAME—John C. Wilmerding	209
COHEN—Montague D., and another—Henry A. Caesar and others	564
CONNOLLY, Charles E.—James Whiteside	611
COONEY, Edward J.—Mary Adams	53
CROSHER, Henry P.—Edward A. Laudon	213
DAY, D. Brockway—The Glens Falls Insurance Company	4,282
DONAHUE, Michael L.—John E. Maxwell	355
EAST LAKE WOOLEN COMPANY—James Cremins	2,503
SAME—Same	13,294
EDNIE, Samuel and others—Bernard Liberman	159
ERDMAN, Frederick—Henry B. Sherman and others	184
FINEGOLD, Heyman S.—Callman Rouse	413
SAME—Same	428
FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th St.—David Steiner	4,289
GAIDOS, John—The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company	1,122
GEHWEILER, Louis—Henry and Frederick Hermann	380
GLEASON, Johanna—The Mayor, &c	107
GOODMAN, Edward and another—Mathew C. Peterson	337
GOODMAN, Edward, and another—Leopold and Marx Erstein	1,140
GRAEFF, James McK.—Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York	1,083
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—George J. Reinl	792
HEDBERG, Charles J., and Anna—William F. Hewitt	187
HELD, S. J., CO.—Elizabeth W. Aldrich	5,681
HEID, Charles W.—Adolph D. Strauss and another	438
HILL George T.—Thomas E. Ostrander	101
HITCHCOCK, Charlotte A.—Katharine Bronson, as administratrix	7,773
HOROWITZ, Adolph—Isaac Weiss	431
HOUGHTON, Cyrus H.—Frank McWilliams	103
HOWELLS, Florence—George W. Kunz	76
JACKSON, George J.—Union Central Life Insurance Company, (costs)	293
JOHNSON, Charles B.—Edward E. Spencer and others	70
KENSING, Sophia—Bernard Grles	46
KIMBALL, Henry B.—French & Co	245
LEWIS, Lawrence—Alexander Latner	92
LYDDON, Frederick B., and another—Joseph J. Bonneau and another	799
MAHON, John—Cornelius H. Evans and others	343
MANHEIMER, Albert—Mayer Meyers and another	211
MARSHALL, Gustave—Robert Hornby	47
McCABE, Rose—The Mayor, &c	107
MOFFAT, Almet S.—Myrick Plummer and another	848
MUSCAT, Theresa—Robert J. Boyd	462
MYRICK, Maria E.—Richard F. Opherts	26
NACHT, Lina—Samuel Bernhard	2,131
NICHALSON, W. J.—Sub. rec., Olin J. Stephens	24
PARRGA, Joseph L.—Emilia C. Villaverde	603
PLATT, Frederick E., and another—Robert Hornby	88
PURDY, Ambrose H.—David Steckler	122
REICHSFELD, Jacob—Patterson Gottfried & Hunter, Limited	253
RITZ, Christ O.—John R. Berbling	294
ROTTENBERG, Fanny—Eberhard Faber	724
RUSSELL, Winfield S.—Timothy G. Sellew	137
SCHIMEL, Philip—Bank of Metropolis	200
SCHMIDT, Edmund P.—George Latham	2,661
SEITZ, Charles—Pelagius Wick	104
SELLS, William—Frank Seaman	1,435
SHAFER, John J.—William B. Gerard	123
STEIN, Gerson—Hugo Kalka and another	164
STEWART, John—Frederick Randolph and others	126
STILL, Edward L.—Thomas F. Reid	186
STRUBLE, Hanford—The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New-York	4,607
TANNEBERGER, Hermann—Franz Charles Reinhardt	933
THE CARROLL BOX & LUMBER COMPANY—Annie Wiener	75

I AM an advertising agent, and have facilities for attending to all branches of such service. My business is to help your business. How? By securing that attention for your goods which will insure their sale—advertising them,—properly, judiciously, economically.

Your interests are mine. My welfare depends on your success. If my words have the ring of truth, you must feel like entrusting business to me.

Twenty years ago my capital consisted of character, ability, and industry. I have added judgment and experience. I have made money for many. It follows I can do still better. I shall be pleased to advise, prepare and place your advertising.

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THE GRAND CONSERVATORY OF Music of City of New-York—Oscar L. Kennedy	19
THE MAYOR, &c.—Abraham Drucker	88
SAME—Alexander Klinkowstein	19
SAME—Isaac H. Lubin	64
SAME—Bertha Zobler	103
SAME—Alexander Klinkowstein	19
SAME—Same	177
SAME—Same	56
SAME—Same	43
SAME—George F. Pusch	44
SAME—Leon Blumenthal	184
SAME—Alexander Klinkowstein	150
THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and Manhattan Railway Company—John R. and Jane M. Suydam	2,951
TURTON, William H.—Warren-Ehret Company	444
VAN AIKEN, Elmer S.—The Mayor, &c	130
VAN ORDEN, George O.—Frederick M. Littlefield	212
WEBER, Charles—Edward Lyon	124
SAME—Frank C. Bowers	94
WOODHOUSE, Daniel A.—James H. Miller and another	62
ZIMMERMAN CASTLE WHEEL COMPany—Thomas B. Burke	38

REFEREES' NOTICES.

70 SOUTH STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBANY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against MARY J. HAYNES, Clarence W. Haynes, Louisa A. Pollock, The Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J.; William Teal, Joachim Baas, Eva Bechtel, as executrix of the last will and testament of George Bechtel, deceased; Adolph Kassner, William S Lounsbury, The American University Magazine Publishing Company, James Wilton Brooks, The Boston Towboat Company, Fred. P. Dalzell, William P. Dalzell, William J. Pollock, Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Ephraim Cutter, President of American Branch Society of Science, Letters, and Art of London; Matilda E. Ackley, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the sixth day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the third day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter V. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, on South Street, fronting the East River, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of De Peyster Street with the west line of South Street and running toward Pine Street twenty-six feet, (26 ft.) or one-half the distance from De Peyster to Pine Street, ta a lot formerly owned by Robert Bowne, and from thence along the line of the last-mentioned lot about fifty-six feet, (56 ft.) more or less, to another lot, formerly owned by Thomas Eddy; thence on a line of the last-mentioned lot about twenty-six feet (26 ft.) to De Peyster Street; thence bounded by De Peyster Street to the corner of De Peyster and South Streets about sixty feet to the place of beginning. Said premises being known as No. 70 South Street, in the City of New-York.—Dated August 11th, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated September 3d, 1896.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

TRACEY & COOPER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 25 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES McCLENAHAN and JAMES D. SMITH, as executors, and SEWANNEE M. STEVENSON, as executrix of the last will and testament of DAVID Stevens, deceased, vs. THOMAS FANNING and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 12th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New-York, being part of the lot of land known and designated by the number Sixty-nine (69) on the map of the Village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of the said County of Westchester, and being bounded and described from said map as follows:

Beginning at the northeasterly corner of Eighth (now One Hundred and Seventieth) Street and Railroad (now Vanderbilt) Avenue; thence running northerly along said Railroad Avenue one hundred and four (104) feet; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running westerly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street thirty (30) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue eighty-six (86) feet and four (4) inches to said Eighth Street, and thence running westerly along said Eighth Street seventy (70) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.

WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—MATTIE P. GRAY, plaintiff, against ROBERT B. SNOWDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of November, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Eighth (now One Hundred and Seventieth) Street and Railroad (now Vanderbilt) Avenue; thence running northerly along said Railroad Avenue one hundred and four (104) feet; thence running easterly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue, seventeen (17) feet and eight (8) inches; thence running westerly on a line parallel with said Eighth Street thirty (30) feet; thence running southerly on a line parallel with said avenue eighty-six (86) feet and four (4) inches to said Eighth Street, and thence running westerly along said Eighth Street seventy (70) feet to the corner aforesaid, the point and place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20, 1896.

DAVID MITCHELL, Referee.

WILLIAM G. McCREA, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 92 West Broadway, New-York City.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Aller*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Aller.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser W

WHEAT DROPS IN CHICAGO.

Bearish News Has a Perceptible Effect on the Market.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—December wheat today closed with a net loss of ¾ of a cent from Saturday's prices. The option lost nearly 2 cents during the morning, and up to midday showed little power of recovery. Bull news appeared to have little effect. The market acted as if it was breaking under some powerful influence, regardless of the news. It pleased many in the trade to call this the work of the elevator people. At any rate, the trade became discouraged by the weakness. Big houses renewed their liquidation. The sharp decline brought out wheat on stop orders.

There was some short selling, no doubt, as the bear feeling has been growing of late. The December price started at 79 cents to 78½ cents, dropped to 78¼ cents, rallied to 78⅝ cents, dropped to 78 cents, rallied to 78⅜ cents, dropped to 77⅝ cents, rallied to 78⅛ cents, dropped, after 11 o'clock and the posting of the visible-supply figures, to 77¼ cents, with half a cent rally, to 77¾ cents, up to 12 o'clock. May sales were at 82½ cents, to 81⅝ cents, to 82 cents, to 81⅛ cents, to 81¾ cents, seller.

Most of the Monday announcements were of a bearish character. Wheat on ocean passage increased 1,200,000 bushels. Black Sea shipments were heavy, and gave an early estimate of 9,300,000 bushels world's shipments. Later the official Russian shipments were posted as 3,408,000 bushels, and the total for the week was raised to 9,600,000 bushels. The visible supply was expected to show little or no increase. There was an increase of over 1,000,000 bushels, and the total visible raised to 61,000,000 bushels and over. Equally important as a bear help was the jump in Northwest receipts to 1,259 cars, compared with 983 cars last Monday. Added to all the bear statistics was the very heavy Liverpool market, which was steady at the opening, ¾d. lower by second cables, and 1½d. lower by closing cables.

Chicago had but 44 cars of wheat receipts, against 589 cars last year. Both New-York and San Francisco confirmed the cargoes sold for export on Saturday. San Francisco messages gave a further advance of 2½ cents per cental in the market to the highest prices of the year. Baltimore reported 100,000 bushels of wheat sold to Sweden. The rumors of rains in India were denied, but St. Louis, which has led in cash strength, reported a very soft market. There was no such buying for a rally as on previous breaks. The visible figures, the world's shipments of nearly 10,000,000 bushels, and the big Northwest receipts were too much for the bulls. Before 1 o'clock the market weakened again. The December sold at 77⅛ cents, and the May at 81⅛ cents a second time. This drop in prices was followed by dullness.

Wheat touched 77¼ cents and 81 cents. December and May, at low point. There was a sharp rally for December to 78½ cents after 1 o'clock, and the close was at 78¼ cents—¾ of a cent net loss.

Bears After the Wheat.

The bears had an innings at the Produce Exchange yesterday, and December wheat, which closed Saturday at 88 cents, went as low as 86 cents, after opening at 87⅝ cents. It closed at 86¾ cents, and the highest quotation was 87⅞ cents.

A FOURTH TRIAL FOR BROWN.

Three Supreme Justices Object to Such Leniency to a Murderer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The famous appeal of John Brown from the judgment of the District Court for the Western District of Arkansas was decided to-day by the United States Supreme Court, and Brown will be given a fourth trial on the charge of murdering Josiah Poorboy and Thomas Whitehead, United States officers in the Cherokee Nation, Dec. 8, 1891. It was the third time that the United States Supreme Court had reversed Judge Parker for error in his charge to the jury on the trial of the case, the Court being of the opinion that Judge Parker's expressions regarding the testimony and reputation of certain witnesses were vitally prejudicial to the defendant and justified a new trial, which was ordered.

In announcing the dissent of himself and Justices Brown and Peckham from the decision of the court Justice Brewer was caustic and vigorous. "We dissent," he said, "first, because, after three juries, thirty-six jurors, have agreed in finding a defendant guilty of the crime charged and such finding has been each time approved by the trial judge, the judgment based upon the last verdict ought not to be disturbed unless it is manifest that the verdict is against the truth of the case, or that the court grossly and prejudicially erred on the trial. Second, because the testimony in this case discloses an outrageous crime, showing that this defendant, in connection with another party, that other party already convicted of one murder and a fugitive from justice, in the night time, called from their slumbers two officers of the law and shot them down without provocation. Public justice and the protection of society unite in saying that it is high time such a crime was punished."

The dissenting Justices further attacked the exceptions made to the charge, asserting that they were insufficient to warrant consideration by the appellate court. On this point Justice Brewer said:

"I have always understood that the purpose of an objection and exception was to call the attention of the trial court to the particular words and phrases complained of, in order that it might have an opportunity to consider, and, if need be, to correct the alleged error. The decision in this case seems to entirely ignore this purpose and to make the noting of an objection and exception simply a request to the appellate court to search through the several pages of a charge for any sentence or sentences which its critical eye may disapprove of. For all practical purposes a single exception might just as well have been taken to the entire charge."

He declared the opinion of the dissenting Justices to be that the part of the charge complained of was unobjectionable, that it was good law.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ACT.

They Want No Members of the Musicians' Protective Association.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor decided to-day that the next annual meeting should be held in Louisville.

The assembly took action on the matter pertaining to Local Association No. 4,183 of New-York City, under the jurisdiction of Association No. 49; Association No. 743 of Brooklyn, under the jurisdiction of No. 220, and Association No. 3,502, under the jurisdiction of No. 197. These associations are made up of musicians, and some of the members are also members of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Association of New-York City. The assembly decided that all Knights who are members of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Association shall withdraw from that association by the 1st of January, 1897, or be liable to expulsion.

Expenditures for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The annual report of Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymaster General of the Army, shows a net increase in expenditures over last year of $755,527. The decrease of expenditures on account of pay of volunteers was quite marked, and indicates that claims or this character are growing less in number. During the past year for the first time, all military posts have been paid monthly.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Thanksgiving Novelties of Surpassing Beauty. Factory Prices.

Pan-American Medical Congress.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 16.—The Pan-American Medical Congress opened its session here this evening. The proceedings will terminate on Friday. About 400 American doctors, many of whom brought their families with them, are attending the congress.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent, first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in laundry if required; private family; the best of reference. B. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and to do fine washing in a private family only; four years' excellent reference. M. L., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant; very best city reference; no objection to the country. S. M., Box 362 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a competent chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; no objection to the country; good reference. 29 West 40th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, would take care of children and assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; willing and obliging. 752 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Refined North Ireland girl; competent; wait on lady; assist with other work; good city references. Armstrong, 844 3d Av., near 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Young girl, just disengaged, as chambermaid; machine and plain sewing, and wait on growing children. M. C., 217 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; assist with waiting; best city reference. M. D., Box 252, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid, or wait on a lady and do plain sewing; best references. J. M., 426 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITING.—By young girl; best city reference. 571 Amsterdam Av, Graham's unit.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no cards. 909 6th Av., ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat North of Ireland girl; chamberwork alone, or chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 353 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an English girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best of city reference. 210 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—Willing to assist with other work; city references; city or country. 941 3d Av., near 56th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; will assist with other work; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and laundress; two years' best city reference. 586 Park Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist waiting on lady; willing and obliging; best city references. 164 East 28th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By young gentlewoman by birth and education responsible position, as companion, chaperon, governess, or housekeeper; is fond; speaks French; sings well; good traveler, and is altogether capable; best reference. Veritas, 1,486 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her business in all its branches; long and satisfactory references from best city families. J. U. L., Box 308 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; English, French, and American cooking; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Annie, Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls to go together; one as cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; private family; excellent city reference; no cards. 328 East 36th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; excellent references. Call, two days, at 200 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman; Scotch; excellent cook, baker; no objection to do washing; small family; good home preferred to wages; city or country. 319 East 32d St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two girls, together or separate; one good cook, first-class laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 348 West 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable young girl as cook, and would do coarse washing; five years' reference from last place. 874 6th Av.; ring first bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a married couple; the wife understands French and American cooking; husband thoroughly competent butler; best city references. C. B., 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; wages $35. Can be seen at her present employer's, 101 East 38th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; excellent soups and all kinds of fancy desserts; good, long city reference. M., 311 East 38th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker, soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city reference. Katie, 263 West 32d St., third flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—As cook and first-class laundress; good baker, and economical; in a small private family; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman in an American family as cook; assist with washing; city references. 68 East 60th St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By strong woman as first-class cook in private family; best city references; no objections to coarse washing. 155 East 84th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook; go out by the day or week; first-class city reference. Housekeeper, 824 3d Av.

COOK.—A good cook wants place in private family. Call at present employer's, 848 East 78th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Norwegian cook; with or without kitchenmaid; references best N. Y. families. Present employer's, 139 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and breadmaker; best reference; Protestant. M. L., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman; French and American cooking; $40 to $45 a month; first-class city reference. Robins, 590 3d Av.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good city references; from last place. G., 7 Clinton Place; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook and do washing and ironing in a private family; city or country. 244 West 12th St., cards answered.

COOK.—Respectable woman as cook in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen; would do plain washing. D., 304 East 32d.

COOK.—In private family; best of city references. 530 3d Av.; ring three times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Daily or any kind office work; by well-educated lady; fluent French; good writer; energetic, quick; references. Howard, 204 West 88th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Fine washing, ironing, or housecleaning by a respectable woman with undoubted personal reference. 502 3d Av.; Giles's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—A thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; first-class; perfect cutter and fitter; wishes more customers; references; moderate prices. Mme. Clotilde, 202 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; in private family; willing to assist in other work; good reference. 1,154 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker desires to go out by the day; terms, $2.50. Linda Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker to go out by the day; city or country; terms moderate. 74 Charles St.

MME. AMELIE, 265 6TH AV., LATE WITH Redfern in London, Worth and Doucet in Paris, will make costumes from $6, evening waist $3.50 up; also remake furs of all kinds, such as sealskins, &c.; stage work a specialty; by the day, $3.50; trial solicited.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—A lady recommends her English governess for morning engagement; pupils to instruct in English, Latin, and French, or act as secretary to a lady. Call, during morning hours, at 21 West 21st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired can take entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 9. Apply at 881 Madison Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienced teacher wishes additional pupils; young ladies or children; higher English branches; French and German; music a specialty; highest references. Music, Box 62, 1,242 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—An experienceh French visiting governess, Parisienne diplomée, would like some additional pupils and to form classes at residence; highest testimonials Teacher, 147 East 50th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By German Protestant girl as visiting governess; best reference. 162 East 30th St., care Mrs. Zillart.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Desires more pupils for French or music; references; moderate. Howard, 204 West 88th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl for general housework; no objection to boarding house; excellent cook, bread and biscuit maker; go out by day; city reference. 332 East 26th St., one flight.

HOUSEWORKER.—By willing young woman, Swede, for housework in private family; good cook; reference. 838 8th Av., first flat.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a competent girl for housework; good cook and laundress. 328 East 83d St.; fourth bell, east.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—In a private family in the city; first-class reference. Call from 12 to 5, Mrs. Schoenling, 250 East 70th St.

KITCHENMAID.—Well recommended; under chef preferred. M., 964 6th Av.; ring three times.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two German Protestant girls as lady's maid and good seamstress; good references. Care of Mrs. Szillat, 162 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By Parisian lady's maid; good seamstress; accustomed to travel; for one lady or young misses; references; present employers can be seen. G. M., 539 5th Av.

MAID or NURSE FOR VOYAGE.—A lady wishes to place for the voyage to Europe, end of November or beginning of December, a French-Swiss girl whom she highly recommends; excellent sailor. Apply to Henry Holt, 711 Madison Av.

MAID.—To a lady or grown children by a quiet, educated North German; competent and reliable; understands dressmaking, sewing, traveling, and packing; excellent reference. P. S., 175 East 75th St.

MAID, &c.—By a young girl as maid and to assist with other work; first-class city reference. Call, three days, 132 West 50th St.; no cards.

MAID.—By a competent person as maid to young or elderly lady; willing and obliging; speak French and German; best city reference. Annie, Box 277 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to find a place for competent French Protestant seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking. Call, Tuesday, 450 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress in a private family; excellent city reference. Call, two days, McDollon, 335 East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork in private family; best city reference. 766 3d Av., two doors from Murray Hill Bank.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress, with best of city reference; willing to assist with chamberwork if required. 426 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress and willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; will assist with chamberwork; American family; city reference. 212 East 28th St.; ring three bells.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a woman as laundress whom she can highly recommend. Call, between 10 and 12, at 21 East 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman to do first-class laundry work in private family by day or week; excellent shirt ironer; best references. 127 West 60th St.; ring Walsh's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; best of city reference. C. K., Box 335 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A laundress wants a family washing to take home. Advertiser, 74 East 115th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in private family. Call Tuesday at present employer's, 27 Park Av.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day or take washing to do at home; references. Woods, 167 7th Av.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress; no other work; first-class personal city references; city or country. 816 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By widow; first-class laundress; family washing home; cuffs and collars done first-class; best reference. 43 East 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. B., Box 69, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; to do work at home; first-class reference. Ryan, 153 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; day work. 1,128 2d Av., Hurley's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German and kindergarten; competent. M., Box 370 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By American girl as nurse to growing children or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good idea of dressmaking; well recommended. K. Carney, 457 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse; reliable; trustworthy; understands all kinds of food sterilizing; willing, obliging; Protestant; experienced. 257 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By an American young woman, thoroughly reliable, as nurse for children; will assist with light chamberwork or sewing; reference. 349 West 46th St.

NURSE, &c.—A lady desires a situation for a young French girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 12 West 53d St.

NURSE.—By an infant's nurse; refined and educated; would take entire charge from birth; seventeen years' experience; city references. G. F., 985 8th Av.

NURSE.—By competent girl of long experience as nurse to growing children; best references. 230 East 59th St., third floor.

NURSE.—Young American girl to mind children or light housework; sleep home. 227 East 45th St.

NURSE.—Experienced; to care invalid or nervous lady; good references. N. B., care of Mrs. Carroll, 171 East 91st St.

NURSE.—To assist with children and plain sewing; good city reference. 355 West 59th St., Conran's bell.

NURSE.—By competent woman as first-class infant's nurse; experienced with bottle babies; best reference. J. H., 990 6th Av.

NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of baby, in private family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; French; first-class references; understands care of children perfectly; good seamstress. L. T., 217 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; French; understands care of children; perfectly good seamstress. E. E., Box 29, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—For infant or child, and chamberwork; references; country preferred. 843 3d Av.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By French girl, lately landed, to take care of children; city reference. A. A., Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By English Protestant; good city references. M. H., Box 331 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By seamstress and assist with chamberwork; willing to wait on lady; first-class reference. A. M., Box 260 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—Understands all machines; first-class on skirts; $1.50 per day. Address M. D., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit; no objection to other duties; personal reference. M. J., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a woman as seamstress; by day or week; all kinds family sewing; assist dressmaker. 432 West 31st St.

SEWING, &c.—By neat, trustworthy, and capable woman sewing the day or to help lady with odds and ends of any kind, or to assist in sickness. J. B., Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl, first-class, in a private family; understands all kinds of salads; best reference from last employer. A. G., Box 261 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—Englishmen; disengaged in a few days; former aged 36; first-class experience; 2½ years' reference from present employer. J., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as waitress, or will take parlormaid's place; has best city reference. Call at 351 West 39th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; best reference; city or country. K. O. B., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; good city references. 308 East 62d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; would assist with chamberwork. Call, from 10 to 12, at former employer's, 126 East 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St.; Powers's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as competent waitress; best city reference. K. M., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By girl understanding her business as waitress in private family; will carve if required. 184 West 28th St., third floor, front.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—Protestant; married; competent to take entire care of an invalid or a chronic disease; best recommendations from patients; wages very moderate. Nurse, 319 East 31st St.

TYPEWRITER and STENOGRAPHER. — By typewriter and stenographer; Remington; experience. R. C., 74 Church St., Montclair, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman in private family, with one or more footmen; city or country; thoroughly competent in his duty; first-class references; age, 34; very tall; good appearance; family going abroad; lady can be seen. Competent, Box 170, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By single. (aged 30,) Frenchman; thoroughly competent; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; disengaged on acount of family going abroad; seven years' first-class city references. C., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By first-class German butler; speaks very little English; reliable and sober; with best city references from private house; wages, $20, $25. K. Boudy, 1,889 2d Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—English; 33; speaks French; understands valeting; city references. Anxious, 301 West 40th St., care of Lahey.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly understands his duties; very willing and efficient; highly recommended. N. C., Box 149, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Frenchman, 35, as butler and valet in private family; six years' reference from Paris; city reference. Gaspart, 155 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; has lived with the best of families; can be well recommended. D. M., Box 271, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having good reference; knows his duties in all branches; strictly sober, willing, and obliging. E. L., Box 336, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman, aged 32; first-class references from present employer. J. M., Box 358, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Singlehanded; by an Englishman just disengaged; age 27. G. S., care W. Jones, 450 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced young man; single; good appearance; best city reference. 159 West 18th St.

BUTLER—VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; highly recommended; "English." Herbert, Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly competent; room out; good references. C. H., Box 212, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Height, 6 feet; aged 30; good character in this country; good English references previously. A. P., 931 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; speaks English; in private family; good references. G. L., 355 East 76th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced, reliable colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Swede in private family; first-class city references. 320 East 41st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By Scotchman; strictly first-class; just disengaged owing to employer turning out horses; highest personal references; city or country; willing and obliging; employer can be seen. George, Box 303 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—25; thoroughly competent in every branch of his work; total abstainer; willing and obliging; willing to go to any part of the country. J. C., 123 West 51st St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—English; married; 36; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; highest personal and written references; city or country. James A., Box 210, 554 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; single; neat and willing; city or country; three years' references; last employer will recommend. Address D. L., Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Single; gentleman turning out his horses wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 118 West 28th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply, 525 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; married; 5 years' reference from last employer. Coachman, 608 Columbus Av.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; age, twenty-nine; good city driver; disengaged on the 15th. General S. Webb, Riverdale-on-Hudson.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a man who thoroughly understands his business; competent to take care of a gentleman's place; age, 36; single; highly recommended; last employer can be seen. Competent, Box 203 Times Office.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, and vegetables; under glass and outdoors; references. Gardener, 124 Irvington, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Age, 25; indoors; private family; willing and obliging; five years' personal city references. H. K., Box 82, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE HANDED.—Competent and obliging; moderate wages; best references. M., Box 374 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young man (Swede) as second man or single-handed in private family; excellent city references. G. R., 554 3d Av.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal city references. J. L., Box 374, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a competent young Englishman, with first-class city references. E. T., 1,291 Lexington Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN or GROOM.—Young Frenchman, 24 years, lately landed, as useful man or groom in private family; honest, sober, obliging; good character. John, 139 West 96th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Or second or valet; French; sober, honest; private family; references. N., 888 6th Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Single; colored; good waiter; competent; ten years' good character. J. D., care of Main, 68 West 43d St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION and ASSISTANT.—By an American young man of good appearance, kind disposition, and musical talent; to a cultured gentleman accustomed to the best surroundings. Address, with some particulars, age, stating age, height, and weight, Protestant Companion, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By the day; $3 a day; luncheons or dinners; good references. A. B., 148 East 85th St.

MASSAGE.—Medical gymnastics massage and electricity by competent Swedish masseur; doctor references. Randell, 130 East 45th St.

MASSAGE.—Operator, experienced, open for engagement. Address Masseur, 650 3d Av.

THE TRADES.

CARPENTER AND CABINETMAKER WISHES work for small wages if steady, or attend jobs at lowest prices. J. L., 305 East 26th.

UPHOLSTERER.—An artistic upholsterer, formerly with Marcotte, would work at your residence on fine furniture and other work pertaining to the trade. Address for ten days, Upholsterer, Box 275 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CAREFULLY SELECTED DOMESTIC SERVants. St. Bartholomew's Employment Bureau, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American widow, middle-aged, as housekeeper and to care for children; country; have good servant; give references and salary. Address C. B., Box 172 Times Office.

WANTED—Good cook for family of three; Protestant preferred; first-class references required. Call, between 1 and 2 or after 6, 50 West 68th St.

WANTED—An experienced nurse for growing child, to go to Chicago. Apply, between 9 and 11, Holland House, W. F. B.

WANTED—A first-class parlormaid; Swedish preferred. Apply, Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 993 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Man of good appearance to show offices and collect rents; must have had some experience. Address, stating age, salary desired, and past employment, Renter, Box 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent valet; one having some knowledge of massage preferred; references must be first-class. Call D., Box 5, 200 West 56th St., 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE GOVIN, ELOISA GOMEZ.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELOISA GOMEZ DE GOVIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1896. EMMET R. OLCOTT, ELOISA GOVIN DE ALFONSO, Administrators. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Administrators, 35 Broadway, New-York. n17-law6mTu

DEIGHAN, LUCY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCY C. DEIGHAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edgar Whitlock, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of November, 1896. CHARLES YUNG, JOSEPH YOUNG, Executors. EDGAR WHITLOCK, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New-York City. n17-law6mTu

BURROGATE NOTICES.

CLEVELAND, AUGUSTUS.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Maria R. Cleveland, individually and as co-trustee herein, and to Lucia A. Cleveland, Mary A. Cleveland, Henry D. Cleveland, Mary L. Reid, Henry C. Brown, the Institution for Indigent and Infirm Clergymen in the City of New-York, the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, City of New-York; St. Luke's Hospital in the City of New-York, the Nursery and Child's Hospital on Lexington Avenue in the City of New-York, the Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New-York, the Institution for Aged and Infirm Women in the City of New-York, and the Sailors' Club and Reading Room in the City of Marseilles, France, and to all persons interested in the estate of AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the fifth day of January, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Augustus C. Brown, as trustee under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GEORGE A. PEASE, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n10-law6wTu

ELLIS, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. ELLIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 135 Front Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of July, 1896. AUGUSTUS V. H. ELLIS, Executor. HUBBARD HENDRICKSON, Attorney for Executor, 59 Wall St., New-York City. jy28-law6mTu

FISHER, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. FISHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at our place of transacting business, the office of William S. Cogswell, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of June, 1896. CHARLES E. GOODHUE, RUDOLPH E. STOECKEL, Executors. WILLIAM S. COGSWELL, Attorney for Executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je9-law6mTu

HAGGART, WILLIAM S.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Haggart, (Junior,) if living, whose place of residence is unknown, and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, and if dead, any and all unknown persons whose names or parts of whose names and whose place or places of residence are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained; the widow, legal representatives, legatees, devisees, heirs at law, and next of kin of said James Haggart, (Junior,) and the Lawyers' Surety Company of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM S. HAGGART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th (twenty-fourth) day of November, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Mary E. Melvin, as administratrix, of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THEO. N. MELVIN, Atty for Admnx., 93 Nassau St., N. Y. o6-law6wTu&n17

HUPPE, FELIX GUSTAV LUDWIG.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MAGDALENA HUPPE, Agatha V. Huppe, Annie Huppe, Lillian M. Huppe, Florence Huppe, send greeting:

Whereas August L. Martin of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of FELIX GUSTAV LUDWIG HUPPE, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent

JOB TO DEPRESS ATCHISON

INSIDE OF THE KANSAS RAID AS TOLD BY MR. WALKER.

Brother of the Receivership Judge and Others Knew of the Scheme and Tried to Profit by It.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, who has just returned from Chicago, where he was busy with matters connected with the Kansas raid on the road, gave a history of the Granger endeavor yesterday.

After speaking of the Kansas Alien Land act as unconstitutional and as never legally passed by the Kansas Legislature, although published in the Kansas session laws of 1891 as an apparently valid act, Mr. Walker came to Henry Keeler, a Topeka lawyer who was prosecuting a damage claim against the Atchison, and said that he seemed to have been the first to conceive the idea of attacking the company under its provisions, about five weeks ago, and he and his partner, D. R. Hite, pursued the subject actively.

"A county attorney," Mr. Walker continued, "was found in the person of H. T. Phinney of Oskaloosa, who seems to have considered 10 per cent. on the value of the Atchison Road an enticing prospect. The idea that Atchison stock would be disastrously affected in the market soon occurred to the parties who were planning the campaign; various Kansas people were approached, under pledge of secrecy, some of whom bit and some did not. It seems that the mine was not sprung before election because some of the parties implicated were running for office, including the County Attorney.

"On election day and the day following Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis were each invaded by amateur stock operators eager to sell Atchison short. They did not know how to go to work, and made numerous inquiries, stating that on Thursday, at 8 P. M., a receiver was to be appointed by Judge Myers, at Oskaloosa.

"The Chicago party consisted of Terry Critchfield of Oskaloosa, the father-in-law of Charles H. Johnson, who was slated for receiver; John Q. Myers, a brother of the Judge, and Daniel Small, a cattle dealer. They visited various 'bucket shops,' where they sold Atchison at $1 a share margin, and also visited various reputable stock brokers, to whom they told their tale, and where they made considerable investments.

"The story seems to have impressed some of the Chicago brokers to an extent that led them to sell puts in New-York on their own account. The fact that a procession of this kind was promenading the streets of Chicago and selling Atchison short soon came to the knowledge of the company's officials, so that the occurrences which followed were not a surprise to them.

"The St. Louis brokers were visited by M. L. Critchfield, a son of Terry Critchfield, C. F. Johnson, named by Judge Myers as receiver, being also in St. Louis at the time. Kansas City was attended to by Henry Woolman, an attorney of that place.

"The trigger was pulled at 3 P. M. Thursday, as promised; the order was at once signed by Judge Myers, and telegraphed all over the United States immediately, it being cunningly suggested in the dispatch that the old Atchison protective committee was behind the move.

"But the market did not fall; on the contrary, it rose, and when the visiting delegates found that they had lost their margins they went back to Kansas.

"Dispatches to-day indicate that the proceeding has been abandoned, and that the matter will be disposed of by Judge Foster on the 23d. The only remaining question seems to be whether the conspiracy was one which can be punished criminally."

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Held Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The seventieth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held to-day. The annual report of President Cowen was read and adopted, and the following Directors were elected: William F. Frick, James L. McLane, George C. Jenkins, Alexander Shaw, George A. Von Lingen, Maurice Gregg, and William H. Blackford of Boston; Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene Delano, Edward R. Bacon, William A. Read, and Howland Davis of New-York. Mr. McLane represents the Johns Hopkins interests. He succeeds Aubrey Pearre, who remains as Director in several of the subordinate companies.

The annual report, the first under a receivership, covers the year ended June 30, 1896. Its only reference to the receivership is contained in a single sentence, which says that "the company, being unable to meet its liabilities of March 1, 1896, passed into the hands of John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, receivers, on that date. It has been deemed proper to continue the regular annual statement, and therefore this report covers the operations of the entire fiscal year, both prior and subsequent to the receivership."

The total earnings for the year were $23,944,781.60, an increase over the preceding year of $1,127,599.36. The operating expenses are divided as follows: General expenses, $1,711,200.17; conducting transportation, $9,939,966.64; maintenance of equipment, $3,013,204.17; maintenance of way and structures, $2,919,049.57; total, $17,583,420.35.

The increase in the operating expenses is divided as follows: General expenses, $86,116.21; conducting transportation, $722,955.45; maintenance of equipment, $920,488.14; maintenance of way and structures, $72,816.66; total increase of operating expenses, $1,782,376.46.

The increase in the gross earnings was $1,227,609.80 from freight, $266,846.12 from passengers, $20,702.34 from mail, and $1,630.05 from express. The miscellaneous gross earnings decreased $389,188.95.

It is a matter of congratulation, the report says, that, in spite of the condition of business that existed during the year, the road shows such a comfortable increase in gross earnings. But for the fact that there was a large increase in the maintenance of equipment expenses, amounting to almost $1,000,000, the net earnings would have compared very favorably with those of the best of the preceding years in the history of the company. As it was, the net earnings amounted to $7,330,359.85 and the decrease amounted to a little less than the increase in the operating expenses. From these net earnings are deducted the interest on bonded indebtedness, rentals, taxes, and other charges to the amount of $7,202,854.77. The real fixed charges of the property were earned. Payments amounting to $694,834.97 have been made to retire bonded and other indebtedness.

THE RATE WAR WILL CEASE

When the Seaboard Air Line Changes Ownership.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—With the change in ownership of the Seaboard Air Line, which is expected to be consummated to-morrow by the transfer of a controlling interest to the syndicate headed by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, one of the first effects will be a restoration of rates by all lines involved in the recent rate war.

Although it has been denied that the purchase is made directly for the Southern Railway Company, it is a well-known fact that the relations between the two systems will be very close. Mr. Ryan and the other gentlemen of the New-York syndicate have very heavy interests in the South. Mr. Ryan owns stock in the Southern Railway, Norfolk and Western Railroad, Atlantic Coast Line, and other Southern railroads. Therefore it is natural to expect a speedy termination of the expensive rate war which was begun last Summer between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway Company, and which was primarily the cause of the deal looking to the purchase of a controlling interest in the Seaboard Company. Mr. Reuben Foster, General Manager of the York River Line, which belongs to the Southern Railway Company, says:

"If the deal for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad system goes through, I believe the relations between the new owners and the Southern Railway Company will be very friendly, and if in course of time it is found that it does not pay to operate both lines of steamers from Baltimore to Norfolk and Richmond, arrangements may be made by which one will be withdrawn. The Bay Line being by far the older, it is likely the York River Line would be taken off."

It is rumored in financial circles to-day that Mr. Ryan, who has engineered the deal by which he expects to gain control of the Seaboard to-morrow, will be chosen as President, to succeed Mr. R. Curzon Hoffman.

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The greatest of all the baking powders for strength & healthfulness.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW-YORK.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC SALE.

Bondholders Prepared to Bid in the Road To-day.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Members of the Bondholders' Committee of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad made a tour of inspection of the property to-day, preparatory to bidding it in at the foreclosure sale to-morrow. The committee will offer $10,000,000 for the road, including assets of every kind, and also assume the preferential mortgages, one of which runs to the City of Chicago, and conveys the site of the Grand Central Passenger Station. The amount is $650,000. The other mortgage, amounting to $394,000, is in favor of Edwin A. Abbott and John A. Stewart, so that the property will cost the bondholders about $11,000,000.

The committee is keeping strict silence regarding the reorganization plans, although they have been fully decided upon and will be put into operation as soon as the sale is consummated. In railroad circles there is an intimation that Receiver Hopkins will be retained as manager of the property in the office of President. The Wisconsin Central interests are said to be anxious to secure possession of the property, because it would give them their own Chicago terminal, and in that event there may be competition at the sale to surprise the bondholders.

Charges of Mismanagement.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Dwight Braman, a resident of New-York, to-day filed his bill of complaint with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court on behalf of himself and other bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, secured by the consolidated mortgage of that railroad company against the said St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, Aldace F. Walker, and John J. McCook, individually and as receivers of the company, the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, and divers other persons who have been or are connected with the road. The complainant charges mismanagement of the road and the making of improper and illegal charges against the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad to the profit of the Atchison. He further alleges that the officers and Directors of both companies were cognizant of these illegal charges. He also makes a number of other charges.

F. W. Vanderbilt in the Big Four.

At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad in this city, Frederick W. Vanderbilt was elected a Director to succeed John T. Dye. All of the other Directors were re-elected, as also were the executive officers, including M. E. Ingalls, President, and J. D. Layng, Vice President. F. W. Vanderbilt is now a Director in nearly all of the Vanderbilt railroad companies. He has long been in the New-York Central board, and was elected a Director of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis (the Nickel Plate) two or three years ago.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is gradually retiring the old four-wheeled coal cars of six tons capacity, and replacing them by eight-wheel cars of thirty tons capacity.

—With the election of H. L. Shute as administrator of the Western Freight Association, the office of Traffic Manager of the Great Northern Railroad, which he held, has been abolished.

—The Joint Traffic Association managers fix a half tariff rate on one condemned cannon and four pyramids of cannon balls, for the Wichita, Kan., G. A. R. Post, from Portsmouth, N. H., to Wichita.

—The United States Supreme Court has, in the case of the Wisconsin Railroad Company, decided in favor of the right of the Government to fix compensation for transportation of mails on land grant lines.

—E. H. Hinton of San Francisco has been elected General Agent of the Panama Railroad, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Major Waldo, by the executive officers of the Southwestern Traffic Association.

—F. A. Wann has been appointed General Freight Agent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in place of H. H. Courtright, who is to be a member of the Board of Administration of the Western Freight Association, Dec. 1.

—The stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, of the Atlantic Coast Line system, have re-elected Frederick R. Scott President, H. Walters Vice President, and B. F. Newcomer, Dr. D. W. Lassiter, Henry Walters, Warren G. Elliott, and Michael Jenkins Directors.

—Nearly all the roads in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad system are to be observed by a touring party of Northern Directors, who will meet the Southern Directors at Louisville. Among them will be Chairman August Belmont, J. D. Probst, John I. Waterbury, G. M. Lane, and Rudolph Ellis. The examination will take in about 2,200 miles of road.

His Wife Locked Him Out.

SETAUKET, L. I., Nov. 16.—Capt. Washington Jewell of the schooner Observer is at odds with his wife. He went home Saturday night with a store of provisions for his family's use during a voyage he was contemplating. His wife, who had ordered him to go away several times, bolted the door and he was compelled to break it down. He claims that his wife struck him on the arm with a baseball bat and that he struck her on the hand with a broomstick. Mrs. Jewell says she will have a separation and her husband says he is bound to see that his children are well supported.

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JEWISH FAITH NEGLECTED

MRS. MILLER SAYS THE WOMEN ARE INDIFFERENT.

Memphis Delegate to National Council Tells Her Sisters to Take Lessons from Christian Women—Spirited Debate Follows.

An address by Mrs. Nellie L. Miller of Memphis, Tenn., stirred up a lively discussion yesterday afternoon at the session of the National Council of Jewish Women in the Tuxedo. Mrs. Miller, in discussing the needs of the organization, declared that to-day the people of her race are lax in their religion, careless of the education of their children in the faith of their fathers, and that, from the strength and perseverance of the women of Christianity they can learn lessons that will lead them into proper lines of action.

Several of the delegates took offense at Mrs. Miller's statements, and declared that in no way was the Christian woman superior to her Jewish sister. Mrs. Miller, however, when it came her turn to reply, maintained her original position, and said that the members of the council should not only not be afraid of the truth, but should face it and act to change deplorable conditions.

"Our women," she said in her address, "used to know of the Bible, but our religion seems to have lost its hold upon our people. We have no religious sentiment, nor does religion in any degree, apparently, appeal to us in everyday life. A faint superstition clings to us and all our worship; charity seems to centre in that.

Inferiority in Bible Study.

"Religion we have not, for, notwithstanding that we can proudly boast of the fact that the Old Testament was written by Hebrews, I venture the assertion that our Christian sisters are better acquainted with its contents than the great majority of our American Jewesses.

"This is demonstrated by the difficulty encountered in circle study, where there are non-attendance, indifference, and an utter lack of desire to glean any knowledge thereof. If Biblical instructions were the desire of the many, we could then hold our Jewish women with a chain of love indestructible in the very essence of its nature. We should learn from our Christian sisters, who, in their love of God or church, make their organizations, which are on the same line as ours, the Mecca for the concentration and perfection of all that is good and noble. Each and every church has its guilds, its aids, and societies, where interest and energy never flag.

To Arouse Interest in Judaism.

"Let us ask the co-operation of our rabbis in the exchanging of pulpits from time to time, and adopt the system of revivals so much in vogue in other denominations. Our united efforts, untiring zeal, indefatigable efforts for our cause, are an absolute necessity to our continued healthful existence. The revivals would arouse interest and thought as to Judaism, that grand old faith, which has stood the buffets of contempt, the waves of persecution, and the intolerance of bigotry. It needs but this innovation, with the divine faith of woman, to lend her helping hand for a final triumph of Judaism.

"A National organization of Jewish women is an index of the times. We are coming from behind our clouds of oblivion and disinterestedness as to our future value as women in the progressive and enlightened age. Only thus banded together will our usefulness be felt, our aim and motives understood. This eagerness to open heart, mind, and home to all things non-Jewish, our strenuous zeal in affiliating with non-Israelitish movements, demonstrates how slightly and disparagingly we estimate the worth of any project distinctly Jewish in character.

"By association with and emulation of our Christian sisters much good could be learned and such actions on our part are to be encouraged, but not to the degree that in the merging of our individualities and personalities we lose our identity as a denomination.

"Yet, he who hears but one bell hears but one sound. We wish diversified interest in our women, but not at the risk of our being a part of a huge congress of different elements without our individuality and faith ever being discovered as a true, dominant, and organic principle upon which to build a system or an organization and earn the right to the title of American Jewesses.

Jewish Women Aroused.

"Our Jewish women have been aroused, I trust, to the vital necessity of studying and applying our doctrines—religion and philanthropy—and they will use their faculties and reasons, so generously bestowed upon them, for humanity's sake. They are learning that the many shall be governed by intellect and morality. Our work, then, would naturally embrace three organic principles—first, humanitarianism; second, mutualism; third, universalism.

"This National Council of Jewish Women must appeal with peculiar force to our women. When they let spontaneity, progressive harmony, and correlated activities be their antidote for all obstacles and oppositions, then that part of my subject, the needs and difficulties of the council, will be relegated to the attic of the past."

Discussion was in order after the address, and Mrs. Flora Schwab of Cleveland, Ohio, was the first to take part in it. Like Mrs. Miller, she urged emulation of the religious achievements of Christian women. "Our men," she said, "were an impediment in the beginning, but now they are realizing that we are capable of doing the work to which we have set ourselves. The time has come when we can no longer afford to have the distinction of being well dressed, of being good housekeepers. We must work in line with our Christian sisters."

"In what way," demanded Mrs. Axman of Kansas City, "are Jewish women not the equals of their Christian sisters?"

"They are their equals and their betters!" exclaimed a woman in a corner of the hall.

Jewish Children and the Bible.

Miss Hirschfield, who is a teacher in the Buffalo High School, told a few incidents as to the Christian and Jewish children in her classes and their knowledge of the Bible.

"I find," she said, "that the Jewish children know as much about the Bible as do the Christians. The ignorance among the latter as to the New Testament is just as lamentable as is their ignorance of the Old Testament, and the Jewish children know far more than they do about the New Testament. I asked my pupils once what was the Golden Rule, and the answer came from a Jewish child."

"But the Golden Rule is in the Old Testament," said the President, Mrs. Solomon.

"As the Golden Rule," promptly replied Miss Hirschfield, "it appears first in the New Testament."

Mrs. Jacobson of St. Louis spoke forcibly in defense of Mrs. Miller's declarations. She based her arguments on the reports of sections. "Those reports," she said, "show that Jewish parents are not inspired by religious zeal; that children are not properly educated in religion. You have so reported to us, and now you object to the saying of the very things you reported. You are trying to glorify yourselves at the expense of a very sad truth. The Jewish spirit is not dead. I don't believe it ever can die, but I do say that it has been lying dormant. The very beginning of wisdom is to recognize your own failings.

Fear of Prosperity's Effect.

"We have come to the crucial time. Those who can stand persecution cannot always stand prosperity, and it was because of the fear of the effect of the prosperity that has come to our people that this National council started to arouse our people.

"We are not, in some respects, the equals of our Christian sisters. We are the home makers, but you know how it is when you go into Christian churches. You will find many more in attendance there than you will in the synagogues."

Mrs. Harris of Bradford, Penn., said that the greatest trouble in organizations of Jewish women was factionalism.

"I have the courage of my convictions," said Mrs. Miller, in conclusion, "and I base what I said on the reports that come to me. There is a continual complaint—not from Memphis, but from all other places. We have no religion; we have no Sabbath schools; we have no rabbis. Why should you fear the truth? Why should you not hear it and remedy your defects?

"Our Jewish women are the equals of Christian women mentally, physically, and certainly morally, but in their attention to home influences and to their religion they are lacking. Rain, shine, or snow, the Christian woman goes to her church. The Jewish woman stays at home."

The morning session was devoted to the reports of officers and sections. The council has a balance of nearly $1,000 in bank and the sections are hopeful of accomplishing much.

The hall was crowded at the evening session and there were half as many men as there were women. The corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie American, who is credited with being the most indefatigable worker in the council, read her report. She told of the circumstances that led to the organization of the council.

History of the Council.

"In October, 1894," she said, "was issued and distributed the first call to organize. Naturally Chicago was the first to respond. Then followed thirteen sections, as they were called, to May, 1894, with 1,324 members; twenty-six more to May, 1896, with 2,751 members, and twelve additional to date, making in all fifty-one sections and about 4,000 members. The programme of the work provides that small neighborhood circles for study of religion shall be formed. Of such there are eighty-seven, with 1,500 members. For the pursuit of this study libraries of Judaica have been formed in five cities. Interest in religion as such, in Judaism, in the Sabbath school, has been greatly increased by the council. Fourteen mission schools have been opened and maintained, and one is projected.

"While no stress has been laid on active philanthropic work, the sympathy of our members for those less fortunate than themselves has expressed itself in thirteen sewing schools, two girls' clubs, one night school, two kindergartens, one employment bureau, three free baths, one boys' Summer manual training school, one circle of friendly visitors, two home libraries, two Summer sewing schools, and two vacation societies, caring for about eight hundred children.

The Watchword "Prevention."

"Much has been done toward organization in charity. It is a matter for congratulation that not a single almsgiving society dulls the bright hue of this record. With the exception of working girls' clubs, all are devoted to children, and fly the banner on which is that happy watchword, 'Prevention.'

"The council has been instrumental in bringing to its membership the most eminent men and women from other cities, and many inspiring addresses have been delivered before them.

"To make the home the central source whence shall flow the force that makes for righteousness is our religious duty. We have no vague schemes for the regeneration of humanity, but very definite ones for bettering ourselves. That is, regenerating humanity—not to uplift Judaism, but to let Judaism uplift us. Judaism is on the heights, we in the valleys. The Jew is at the crossing of the ways. The council should stand at the cross-roads pointing up the sunlit slope; for woman, standing in the narrow path where past and present meet, holds close unto her heart the key to the future."

Miss Rachael Sulzberger of this city read a paper on "The Council in Large Cities"; Mrs. Etta L. Nussbaum of Marion, Ind., spoke of "The Council in Small Cities," and then there was a brief discussion.

The third session of the convention will begin at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The principal addresses will be by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, President of the National Council of Women, and Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

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SAVING THE CHILDREN.

Nathan Straus's Good Work and Its Prototype in the Bible.

From The Congregationalist.

Herod has been execrated as a monster during all Christian history because he murdered the infants of Bethlehem. Mr. Nathan Straus has during the last Summer saved the lives of many times as many infants as Herod destroyed. He has done this by distributing sterilized milk for their food. Elisha raised a dead boy to life by breathing into his mouth. He saved a number of theological students from being poisoned by making wholesome the poisonous food they were eating. He healed a leper by prescribing for him certain baths in the Jordan. He made the vile water of the spring at Jericho good by putting salt into it. All these acts, it is said, were merely symbolical, the power being wholly of the Lord. But when men learn the secrets of nature and use them to make poisonous milk healthful by sterilizing it and to destroy the germs of disease in the air we breathe and the water we drink, are they any less truly serving the Lord than was His prophet? And is the power which saves less really from God, or have we any less reason to thank Him because through greater knowledge how to use His gifts thousands of His children every year are delivered from the power of disease and death?

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Persian, India & Turkish Carpets,
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SCHOOL CHANCES IGNORED

MAYOR STRONG ANGRY WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Rev. Dr. Peters's Offer Received with Thanks, the Building Reported All Right, but Nothing Yet Done.

Ten days ago Mayor Strong wrote a public letter requesting that the churches come to the aid of the city in furnishing temporary school accommodations for children who cannot now secure places in the overcrowded public schools.

The reply which the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 229 West Ninety-ninth Street, sent to the Mayor, is of a surprising character. Dr. Peters not only offers the city the temporary use of the parish buildings of St. Michael's, but he also points out that a similar offer was made to the Board of Education by him in September, and that although there are hundreds of children without school accommodations in the neighborhood, the parish buildings have never been taken for school purposes.

Dr. Peters writes that when he heard, in September, from a School Inspector in his district, that there were over 600 children who could not be accommodated in the schools of the district, he at once offered the use of the parish buildings to the Board of Education, free of rent. On Oct. 12 a formal tender of the buildings was made, and the Board of Education sent a letter of thanks. Then Inspectors examined the buildings and reported that they met all the requirements of the law for school purposes. The Inspectors selected only two rooms, which, taken together, would accommodate 250 pupils. Dr. Peters says that the school authorities were practically given carte blanche to do what they thought necessary in the buildings, if they would only hurry up.

Continuing, Dr. Peters says:

"Neither room has been taken, nor any of the other rooms in the building; and while we have received no official communication from the board on the subject, privately I have learned that these buildings were not accepted by them. In the meantime they have found nothing else, and week by week the number of children in this district without school becomes larger, since more new apartment houses are occupied every week. It seems to me that it is better that any sort of accommodation should be provided for the children than that they should be left, entirely without schools, upon the streets. Some have been crowded into already overcrowded schools of this district for a half day, this arrangement depriving other children of half of their education and putting them upon the streets for half a day.

"I trust that your Honor will force upon the attention of the gentlemen who constitute our School Board the absolute necessity of doing something, and that instantly, for our poor children."

Mayor Strong said that he had no desire to criticise the Board of Education in reference to the matter, but that he did not see why the offer of Dr. Peters, made in September, was not promptly accepted, and the buildings used for school purposes.

It is known that the Mayor is angry over the delay of the Board of Education in accepting some of the offers of church buildings that have been made. "If the Commissioners don't get a hustle on them," he said yesterday to a friend, "something is going to happen."

Lack of money does not stand in the way of securing enough new schools for this city now. There is in the City Treasury to-day $2,000,000 which is immediately available for the purpose of acquiring sites and building new schoolhouses. This includes the amount received from the sale of schoolhouse bonds last week and the sums left over from previous issues. Even with this amount on hand the Board of Education is not able to hold out strong hopes that the overcrowded condition of the schools will be relieved very much by the time for opening the schools next year. The trouble seems to be that it takes about two years on the average to build a new schoolhouse, and nobody seems to understand why it should take that long.

To-morrow Mayor Strong will appoint seven School Commissioners to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of Commissioners Charles Strauss, John G. Agar, C. L. Holt, Joseph J. Little, Richard H. Adams, Emile Benneville, and Dr. Philip Meyrowitz. The probability is that some of the above-named Commissioners will be reappointed, but Mayor Strong would give no information upon the subject yesterday.

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"Old Bleach" is the trade-mark of a Linen manufacturer whose goods possess a world-wide reputation for the glossy beauty of their finish, superiority of style, and remarkable durability. At "The Linen Store" there can always be found a most complete assortment of everything made in "Old Bleach" Linen Towels and Towelings, Pillow Linens, Embroidery Linens in all widths, Hemstitched Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, Tea Cloths, etc.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Harry Furniss, the English caricaturist, will give an entertainment called the "Humors of Parliament," at Chickering Hall, Nov. 23.

—Prof. Gunton's twelfth annual free lecture course will open to-morrow evening. The subject will be, "Gleanings from the Election."

—Police Commissioner Grant left yesterday afternoon for St. Louis, Mo., where he will attend a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee on Wednesday.

—The Police Commissioners yesterday appointed ninety-nine patrolmen who have served their probationary period, and they were assigned to precinct duty.

—The dismasted British bark Innerwick, from Darien, arrived yesterday in tow of the Edgar F. Luckenback. She was condemned at Sapela, Ga., but she will be repaired at this port.

—The annual club tea of the Town and Country Club will be given Nov. 24, from 4 to 6 P. M., at the clubhouse, 12 East Twenty-second Street. In addition to the tea, there will be a loan exhibition by women painters.

—Solomon Fried, a patient in the Montefiore Home, Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, has been missing for three weeks. He is forty-five years old, five feet six inches in height, and has two fingers missing.

—Among the passengers on the American Line steamship New-York, due this morning, are Col. and Mrs. J. Wilcox Brown, the Countess Pappenheim and child, Mr. and Mrs. David Dwight Wells, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster.

—Among the passengers booked to sail to-day in the North German Lloyd steamship Aller for Southampton and Bremen are H. C. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Klinkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. George Techow, David E. Uhl, and Hugo Munzer.

—A Christmas sale in aid of the Wayside Day Nursery and Industrial Classes will be held in the new ballroom of the Waldorf to-morrow from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. The flower booth will be decoratetd by Thorly, and there will be music by Lander.

—The sixty-third anniversary of the founding of Psi Upsilon will be celebrated Tuesday, Nov. 24, from 8:30 to 11:30 P. M., at the clubhouse of the Psi Upsilon Club, 55 West Thirty-ninth Street. It is hoped that one or more of the four surviving founders will be present.

—A meeting under the auspices of the Salvation Army will be held in the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. Commander Booth-Tucker will speak, and Adjt. Edward Taylor will sing.

—The West Thirty-seventh Street police report that they have arrested a man named John Hayes, thirty-nine years old, who has been swindling saloon keepers by representing himself to be an Excise Inspector. It is said he collected money from a number of liquor men.

—An entertainment and bazaar will be held on Friday and Saturday at the Foundling Hospital, at Third Avenue ad Sixty-eighth Street, and the proceeds will be devoted to the Seton Hospital, at Spuyten Duyvil, which was built by the late Sister Irene. The bazaar will begin at 2 o'clock.

—The Booksellers' League will hold its November smoker at Hardman Hall, 4 West Nineteenth Street, on Friday evening. A. Growoll, managing editor of The Publishers' Weekly, will lecture on "The Book Salesman," and W. H. Parker will exhibit a series of objective book titles, for which a guessing contest will take place. Prizes will be awarded.

—The three Russians who were compelled to leave Cuba because of their having been with the insurgents, and who arrived here several days ago, were released yesterday from Ellis Island, where they have been detained. Dr. Segus Engelman of 210 East Fifty-eighth Street offered security for their not becoming public charges within one year.

—A meeting to organize the ladies' and misses' cloak and suit trades, and also an adjourned meeting of the wholesale millinery trade to form an auxiliary committee to aid the progress toward success of the Commercial Travelers' Fair, which opens Dec. 15 at Madison Square Garden, will be held to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M. at the St. Denis Hotel.

—The ladies of the Women's Auxiliary of the New-York Throat and Nose Hospital, at 244 East Fifty-ninth Street, have been making great preparations for their annual fair, which will be held in the afternoon and evening of Dec. 4, at Cherry's, Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. Several new attractions will be added. The ladies' list comprises over 100 representative names.

—The American ship Tillie E. Starbuck, 117 days from Honolulu, arrived yesterday with sugar consigned to the American Sugar Refining Company. She encountered a hurricane Oct. 31 in latitude 21 degrees 20 minutes, longitude 56 degrees 50 minutes. She lost her mizzen topmast, foretop gallantmast, with all rigging attached, and nearly an entire suit of canvas.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to be applied to the support of a paralyzed woman who is not eligible for any hospital, and whom her aged sister can no longer support. The record of both has been most praiseworthy. Money can be sent to the office of the Society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and checks should be drawn to the order of the Society.

New-Jersey.

—James Reynolds of 303 Warren Street, Jersey City, was locked up at the Gregory Street Police Station last night for throwing his arms about the neck of Miss Josie Higgins, whom he met near her home, and demanding a kiss.

—Six boys of respectable parentage were arraigned before Police Justice Douglass, in Jersey City, yesterday, for stoning Pennsylvania Railroad trains as they passed through Bergen cut. The lads were paroled until Dec. 19.

—John W. Heck, receiver for the Eagle Dry Plate Company of Jersey City, yesterday reported to Chancellor McGill that the liabilities were $20,000, and that he had realized $6,000 on the assets. An order of distribution was made.

—Ernest Utz of 636 Hudson Street, Hoboken, a member of the Germania Riding Club, was thrown from his horse yesterday, and his right arm was broken. The accident was caused by his horse taking fright and running away on the Hudson Boulevard.

—George Tennant, receiver for the Savonette Manufacturing Company of Jersey City, yesterday obtained from Chancellor McGill an injunction restraining W. H. Roach from using the Savonette Company's trade mark. Suit has also been brought for damages.

—Edward Baker, thirty-two years old, who was out of work, was given a home by Mary Farquhar of 217 Grand Street, Jersey City. He requited her kindness by stealing a gold watch valued at $60 and $2.10. He was arrested yesterday and sent to the County Jail to await trial.

—James J. Dowling, eight years old, was taken from St. John's Home, Brooklyn, on July 3, by his uncle, George Bonilit of West Hoboken. The boy's mother is dead and his father is dying. The Mother Superior of the Home has applied to Judge Lippincott for the custody of the lad. Testimony will be taken on Wednesday, and argument will be heard on Friday.

—Mrs. William Schafrio of 408 Second Street, Jersey City, died five weeks ago. Mr. Schafrio employed Alice Ransom to keep house for him. Yesterday Miss Ransom was arraigned before Police Justice Potts for stealing some clothes that had belonged to Mrs. Schafrio. She said that Schafrio had taken her clothing away, and she put on Mrs. Schafrio's because she had nothing else to wear. She was sent to the County Jail for sixty days.

Reprimanded a Policeman.

Policeman Cron of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who has made several high-handed arrests of women in Third Avenue, was yesterday reprimanded by Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Police Court. He had arraigned Michael Creegan and James Hogan, workmen in Canary's livery stable, in East Nineteenth Street, early yesterday morning, and charged them with drinking beer in the street, acting boisterously, and insulting passers-by.

The prisoners declared that Cron had suddenly appeared at the skylight of the stable, pointed his pistol at them, and ordered them to come up. Magistrate Cornell was favorably impressed with the respectable appearance of the men, and discharged them.

Tried to Rob a Detective.

A young man who gave his name as Philip Curran, a bricklayer, with no home, was yesterday arraigned in Center Street Police Court for trying to wrench a diamond stud from the shirt of Detective Sergeant John Cuff of the District Attorney's office. Both men were standing on the rear platform of a Third Avenue cable car Saturday evening, when some one thrust a paper before Cuff's face and he felt a tug at his stud. He seized Curran's hand, and after a sharp tussle arrested him. The prisoner, who is said to be a Philadelphia pickpocket, was remanded.

Ethical Culture "Smoker."

The Young Men's Union of the Society for Ethical Culture gave a "smoker" last night at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and listened to an interesting address by Jacob A. Riis on the past work, present hope, and future aspiration of the Good Government Clubs. Dr. Felix Adler asked all the young men present to enroll themselves as members of some Good Government Club.

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NEW-YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.
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There's a heap of difference between ready-made clothes:
Put ours alongside and see how it excels.
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COLLARS AND CUFFS
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Tuesday
November 17-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MR. MOODY DEFINES GRACE

COOPER UNION FILLED WITH PERSONS INTERESTED.

Grace a Gift of Unmerited Mercy to All Men—The Revivalist Predicts an Awakening of the City.

Cooper Union was crowded from doors to platform yesterday afternoon with an audience eager to take part in the revival services now being conducted by Dwight L. Moody and his brother evangelists.

The proceedings were characterized by unusual solemnity and earnestness, justifying the hopeful remarks made by Mr. Moody toward the close, to the effect that much good was being accomplished in this city through these gatherings of the various religious bodies to awaken new life in their own members, and at the same time to bring from those outside a fresh accession of religious fervor.

Mr. Moody's readiness to brush aside now and then a conventional silence gives evidence, too, that a thought for the convenience of those who have come to hear him is not at all inappropriate. His suggestions to "Come up to the front from the door there," "Be seated; you will find room in that seat on the side," and a number of other little statements interjected between hymns, and even the different verses of a hymn, are always appreciated.

Many Men Present.

The large audience included a very fair proportion of men, considering that the meeting time was at a busy part of the first day of the week. At 2 o'clock the place was packed. For half an hour hymns were sung, under the leadership of J. A. Birkholz. Some of them were "Hark, Hark, My Soul," "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and "Come, Come Unto Me." One of them appeared to be particularly desired by Mr. Moody, and the choir three times repeated the chorus for him, the audience taking it up anew twice more. The chorus was:

And I shall see him face to face
And tell the story, "Saved by grace."

It was announced that revival meetings would be held during the week by the Rev. A. C. Dixon at the Church of the Strangers and by the Rev. Charles Inglis of England at the Riverside Baptist Church. J. H. Burke of Chicago, who had sung religious hymns at meetings in all parts of the world, will conduct the singing.

Mr. Moody Invites Questions.

Just before stating his text, Mr. Moody said he would continue his morning sermon on "The Holy Spirit" every morning except Saturday. "If you come to these sermons," said he, "and spend this week well, you will bless God in time and in eternity. I propose, too, that some questions shall be answered. I would not give a rap for any preaching that would not stir up a man so that there would be questions raised. And the more the better. But let the Word of God answer these questions; it will answer all the questions you can raise, and answer them good and better than any living man. [Cries of "Amen."]

"I am going to be a theological professor for one week. I never did such a thing before, but I will now. I don't even know but I will catechise you at the end of the week."

The last sentence was said laughingly.

Mr. Moody then spoke from the text, Titus ii., 11-15. "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men." "Not a word in the English language," said he, "is so little understood as the word 'grace.' You hear people constantly say that they are not worthy to become Christians. That is because they do not know what grace means. Grace means 'unmerited mercy' and 'undeserving favor,' and if a man can prove that he is not worthy of salvation I can prove that there is salvation for him. There is no trouble in his getting into the kingdom of God if he will but believe that grace is as free as the air he breathes.

"We should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, looking for that blessed hope of the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour, Jesus Christ, who gave Himself for us that He might redeem us from all iniquity and purify unto Himself a people zealous of good works.

Threefold Character of Grace.

"You will find that in these verses grace is brought out in a threefold aspect. There is the grace that teaches me to live it out after I become possessed of it, and the grace that teaches me how to work it out. These, with the grace that 'bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men,' cover the whole Christian life.

"Some one says, 'If that is true, then all are saved.' It is true that salvation is offered to all. But the trouble with all is that they will not take it—they won't have it. It is not that God has not provided salvation and that Christ has not been given up freely for us all. God gave Christ to the world, and if a man can prove he is born in this world I can prove he has got a Saviour. But if he won't have Him, then, of course, he can't.

"Men are trying to save themselves by the law. The law never was given to save men by it. People are constantly trying to save themselves by the law. They think if they will do their best it will come out all right. If that is the way to heaven, there will not be a man saved on earth.

"Tell me if there is a day in your life when you think you have done your very best, and if you had tried you could not have done a little better.

The Guiltiness of All Men.

"What is the law given for? It is to stop every one's mouth that the whole world should become guilty before God. God always stops a man's mouth when He wants him to be saved. When a man is coming near the Kingdom of God he has not anything to say. God stopped his mouth.

"The law tells me how crooked I am. Christ comes along and He straightens me out. The law tells me how vile I am. Christ comes along and cleanses me. That is the difference between law and grace.

"At the close of a service a woman once told me that if she became miserable she would let me know. It made her miserable to say that any one could be saved unless they tried and did something for themselves. She said: 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved,' and added, 'I don't believe in this do-nothing religion.' But some days after she came to me to thank me for that remark.

"The trouble with this American people is that they think that they can pay 99 cents on the dollar. They think the law will make up the rest. That's what comes of a man trying to save himself by the law.

"It is worth our while for salvation to come through disease and pestilence, disaster, war, and blood. But we don't get it that way. If man could have saved himself by his own works, would Christ have gone through all the horrors of Calvary?

How the Gift Is to be Taken.

"It is amusing to hear people talking about working out what they have not got. It must become yours first. You take it as a gift; then work it out. I send a boy to college and say to him: 'Be careful about how you spend that $100.' He says that he hasn't got even 100 cents. You must have it before you can work it out.

"Salvation is a gift. The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life. You can't get a gift only by taking it as a gift. The quicker we find that out the better."

The evangelist then turned to Ephesians, ii., 8, and quoted the passage: "For by grace you are saved by faith, and that not of yourselves, but through the gift of God."

"There will be no boasting in God's kingdom. A man comes to New-York and if he prospers and gets a few hundred thousand dollars he is as proud as a peacock, and struts around and boasts that he came to New-York without a penny, and that he is a self-made man. We have a lot of self-made men now. They don't give God any glory at all; they did it themselves.

"If a man came to my house and asked for alms there would not be much chance of boasting. If you want eternal life you must take it as a gift and on God's terms.

"An Irishman once said to me: 'You cannot make me believe that you can get something for nothing.' People thought you had to do something to get eternal life. They say: 'The more I try the worse I get.' Well, the quicker they give up trying the better. You must do the work."

Kept Out Her Benefactor.

Mr. Moody told an anecdote of Dr. Arnold of Glasgow, who, on hearing of an old lady who was going to be evicted, went to her house with the sum required to satisfy the landlord. He was unable to gain admittance, although he had repeatedly knocked at her door. Afterward the poor woman met the doctor, and said: "Oh, was it you? I thought it was the landlord, and I was in all the time."

"The Lord," continued the preacher, "does not come to demand something of you. He comes to give you power over sin and to cancel every debt and transgression from the cradle up, if you will let him."

"I don't care who the man is that comes here to-day. He may be as black as perdition and as vile as Satan can make him. I have good news. The grace of God to give you salvation has appeared, and you can take it and live forever if you will. That's the question for you to settle."

A passage in Romans says: 'To him that worketh is the reward not reckoned, but to him that worketh not but believes.' You cannot work for a gift. You are kept out of the Kingdom of God by working for salvation."

When a Sabbath school teacher once offered his watch as a gift to the boys of his class, no one would take it. At length one of the lads accepted it. The other boys looked at one another and said: 'If we had not expected that it would have to have been brought back again, we would have taken it.'"

"You Laugh at Yourselves."

A general laugh was heard over the hall as the evangelist told the story. "The more you laugh you laugh at yourselves. You don't believe you can get eternal life here to-day without price, without tears, and without groans. If you did you would take it. 'The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men.'

"A man appeared on London Bridge, and for a whole day shouted out: 'A sovereign for a shilling!' No one in the course of that day would take it. Why? Because they did not believe what he was saying. 'The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all.' I like a text like that to throw at the people."

Mr. Moody concluded with a prayer. Then he stepped forward again and said: "I believe God is answering our prayer. When I came here twenty-one years ago I was all of three weeks in the city without there being as much interest as there was in our meeting at Carnegie Hall. I believe we are on the eve of a great blessing. If there is to be a real and great work of good it is to be in answer to prayer and not in answer to preaching.

"Don't wait for the ministers to call you together. Let the wives and mothers get together and pray for their children, and we will have a blessed precious work done all over the city.

"God has truly come to this city. God is moving. Let us pour out our hearts in prayer. Then when God puts us in the right attitude let us pray for others."

The entire audience having bowed their heads, Col. J. G. Hallmond, secretary to Ballington Booth, prayed aloud. The Rev. John Donaldson and the Rev. E. W. Bliss followed him in turn. The service concluded with the singing of hymns.

The Morning Service.

The attendance at the morning service at 10 o'clock was large, and it was noticeable that it consisted chiefly of churchgoers and religious workers. The Rev. A. C. Dixon of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, opened with prayer, and Mr. Sankey sang the hymn, "These Shores Shall Be Showered with Blessings," the whole house joining in the singing. Mr. Moody preached on "The Holy Spirit." He will continue his sermons on this subject for the rest of the week.

GRAND CENTRAL STATION FIRE.

Thirty-three Packages Burned and Elevated Road Damaged.

The package and information room of the Grand Central Station is a box-like structure, 20 by 8 feet, built of wood. It is in the extreme southeast corner of the station, and is lighted by windows in the heavy walls of the main building, on the Forty-second Street side. These windows are directly under the platform of the Forty-second Street branch of the Third Avenue elevated railroad.

Patrolmen Kennedy and Meehan of the Grand Central sub-station were standing in front of the windows at 2:30 A. M. yesterday, when they saw smoke coming from the cracks around one of them.

While Kennedy ran to a fire box to turn in an alarm Meehan broke in a window in an attempt to get at the fire. The two doors leading to the room were tightly locked. Meehan was not able to get into the room, because of the dense smoke that poured through the broken window. By the time the firemen arrived, the package room was a mass of flames, which burst through the windows and shot up against the elevated platform. Before the firemen got the flames under control, several big holes had been burned in the elevated platform.

When the fire was fairly out, it was found that everything in the room had been partially or totally destroyed. The heavy streams of water turned on the toppling shelves had made a hodge-podge of half-burned satchels, packages, and boxes of all sizes and descriptions. Later in the day what was left of the packages was taken into a baggage room. Some of the valises and packages were identified as to ownership by cards or printed matter in them. The records of the office showed that there were thirty-three packages and valises in the room when it was closed at 12 o'clock Sunday night. Up to last night about half of the owners had called to make claim to their property. Some of these claimants were able to identify a satchel handle, a brush, or the remains of a pair of shoes. One satchel not so badly burned contained a lot of bottles filled with liquids. They were evidently the samples of a salesman for a drug house. Another satchel was full of thermometers, several of which still indicated the highest temperature reached by them during the fire. Among the articles saved, partly damaged, was a photographer's outfit. Among the fragments of clothing saved was a uniform of a member of the Old Guard. Its gold buttons and lace had turned black, and only one clean white spot remained to tell the original color of the coat.

The damage to the station and the elevated railroad platform will not exceed $500.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is generally believed to have originated in one of the satchels or packages which contained matches or some other combustible.

Two barrels of kerosene oil that lay in the New-York Central tunnel, at Park Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, were set afire yesterday at 6 A. M. by a spark from a locomotive. They exploded. No harm was done beyond the loss of the oil and the stopping of traffic for twenty minutes. The oil had burned out before fire engines arrived

Kerosene and Paper in a Fire.

Fire Marshal Brymer of Brooklyn is investigating a suspicious fire which occurred Sunday night in the tenement house at 58 Utica Avenue, owned by John Harrison of 10 Utica Avenue. The building is filled with tenants. About 11 o'clock Sunday night one of the tenants found a barrel filled with paper that had been saturated with kerosene, burning in a closet on the second floor. The flames had already communicated with the woodwork, and the tenant's timely arrival undoubtedly prevented a conflagration and possible loss of life.

The building is a three-story brick structure, the ground floor having been until recently occupied as a liquor store. Several detectives from the Twelfth Precinct are assisting in the investigation.

BIDS SHOPPERS WELCOME

MR. WANAMAKER'S NEW STORE IN THIS CITY OPENED.

To be Conducted in Connection with the Philadelphia Establishment—Policy to be Pursued and the Men in Charge.

John Wanamaker has come to New-York. That does not mean that he is to become a resident of this city; in fact his admirers in Pennsylvania hope and expect that he will soon become a resident of Washington as the successor of Senator Cameron in Congress.

His coming here simply means that he has taken possession of the store formerly occupied by Hilton, Hughes & Co., and will conduct it exactly on the same lines as the Philadelphia store, whose fame is not confined to Philadelphia or Pennsylvania.

Robert C. Ogden, a member of the firm, will have charge of the New-York establishment. Speaking of the policy to be pursued to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said: "We will simply keep a good Wanamaker store. We will introduce no startling innovations, except what may develop in the way of the scientific handling of goods. This will be just a retail store."

There were but twenty-two working days from the time Mr. Wanamaker took possession of the New-York store to the date of the opening, yesterday, and in that time a complete change was worked; every bit of the old stock, with the exception of a few books and a small quantity of furniture, was moved out and a complete new stock was put in its place. As soon as the sale was consummated the European agents were cabled, and their consignments were on the counters yesterday.

Heads of Departments.

The buyers, or heads of departments, were drafted from the Philadelphia store, and each one was allowed to bring three trusted clerks to this city, whose business will be to imbue the force with the Wanamaker method of doing business. The remaining clerks were hired in New-York. In all there are 1,700 employes.

The Wanamaker system is to give visitors the freedom of the store. A person may wander about the building all day and never be importuned to purchase. But if he sees what he wants, he will find plenty of attendants.

The great point to be considered in the joining of the two great stores, in Philadelphia and this city, is that the same head will control both houses. This combination of purchasing power naturally brings specialties and cheap prices. "Our policy," said Mr. Ogden, "is to act as counsel for the defense; that is, to look out for the interests of the consumer.

"It may be regarded as a fine distinction, but instead of a department store we conduct a combination of stores. Each business is conducted as a complete entity, and neither acts as a catch-penny for the other."

When the doors of the store opened yesterday morning, a crowd was already waiting to inspect the stock, and throughout the day the store was filled. One man remarked that he had not seen Broadway in that neighborhood present such a lively appearance in years.

Mr. Wanamaker at the Store.

Mr. Wanamaker was at the store all day, and he was particularly pleased with the auspicious opening. Built some years ago, he still regards the structure as thoroughly modern and admirably adapted for the retail business. He will spend as much time in New-York as his business in Philadelphia will permit.

In regard to the heads of departments, Josiah Bunting is looked upon as the dean of the corps of buyers. He entered Mr. Wanamaker's employ when his employer began business. He is now manager of the departments which include dress goods, black goods, domestics, linings, &c.

R. W. Jennings, who will be in charge of the men's furnishing goods and women's gloves, has been in Mr. Wanamaker's employ almost as long as Mr. Bunting. He visits Europe twice a year, and is probably the largest buyer in these lines in the country.

Edwin E. Cassell, manager of the silk and velvet department, is another man who has helped to build up Mr. Wanamaker's business.

William E. Sidebottom, who entered Mr. Wanamaker's employ as a cash boy, is in charge of the men's and boys' clothing. John P. Collins, considered one of the best buyers of house furnishing goods, will have charge of that department.

George Urwiler, the buyer for the linen department, is another of the heads of departments who has grown up with Mr. Wanamaker from a cash boy. He spends about half the time in Europe, and is considered an expert on linens.

Henry A. Stanhope has been the buyer of dress trimmings and fancy goods for Mr. Wanamaker from the first.

L. E. Webber has charge of the millinery, laces, and embroideries. J. B. Wilkinson is at the head of the department of cloaks, ladies' suits, and muslin underwear.

The other departments are in the hands of the following managers: A. B. Lovejoy, carpets and rugs; D. A. Magowin, shoes; William Gyger, furniture; Warren Snyder, books; T. J. Mooney, stationery; W. A. Sycklemoore, perfumery, toilet articles, and bric-a-brac; L. S. Hinman, crockery; Charles G. Darnell, hosiery and underwear; J. T. Doll, toys; George M. Bosworth, upholstery; Louis Grauer, confectionery, and T. A. Clarke, cut glass and silverware.

These heads of departments will spend three days in Philadelphia and three in this city until the business becomes thoroughly systematized.

THE COFFEY LIBEL CASE.

A Buffalo Outgrowth of Alleged Bribery in the Legislature.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—The trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey, accused of libel by ex-Assemblyman Charles Schoepflin, will begin in the Supreme Court here to-morrow. Several New-York politicians and newspaper men directly interested in the case arrived to-day. Among the witnesses are Senator George A. Owens and a number of New-York and Buffalo newspaper men.

Senator Coffey is accused of indirectly charging ex-Assemblyman Schoepflin with accepting a bribe, and the latter has sued for $50,000 damages.

In April, 1895, a bill was introduced in the Legislature which was known as the Hudson River Ice bill. It repealed certain old laws and gave to one ice company rights which it took away from others. It leaked out that Mr. Vacheron had accepted an alleged bribe of $8,000 for "fixing" the bill in committee. The bill was killed, and after some investigation the Grand Jury of Albany County found an indictment against Vacheron, who will shortly be tried for the offense of accepting a bribe. He may be called here as a witness in the Coffey-Schoepflin case.

Frightened by a Music Box.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 16.—Burglars entered the residence of Henry Hallock of the Bridgeport Beef Company, in the Black Rock district, early this morning. They secured a jewel case containing nine diamonds, a French music box worth $500, and a tandem wheel. The shaking up the music box received set the mechanism in motion, and the music compelled the thieves to discard the instrument in the roadway. The tandem was found hidden in a neighbor's barn this morning. There is no trace of the thieves.

THE LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The California Irrigation Statute So Declared by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—After litigation extending over a period of five or six years, the California statute locally known as the Wright Irrigation Law, has been pronounced to be constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the validity of the $16,000,000 of bonds issued thereunder is affirmed. The Supreme Court found no difficulty, Justice Peckham said in announcing the decision, in coming to the same conclusion reached by the California State Court—that the irrigation of arid lands is a public purpose, that the water thus used is out to a public use, and that an act providing for irrigation is a valid exercise of the legislative power.

The decision was made in the matter of the appeal in the case of the Fall Brook irrigation district, which came on appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of California, which decided that the law was unconstitutional. The judgment of that court was, therefore, reversed. Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Field dissented from the action of the Court.

In the case of the appeal from the Supreme Court of California, in the matter of the Modesta irrigation district, where the State court sustained the law, Mr. Justice Brewer, for the Supreme Court, announced that no case requiring judicial determination had been presented, and the appeal was dismissed. Justices Harlan, Gray, and Brown dissented from this action, holding that a decision should be made. This affirms the judgment of the State court and sustains the law.

The validity of bonds, variously estimated at from $6,000,000 to $20,000,000 in amount, depended upon the decisions in these cases. They are good.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

A Railroad Company Pays for Injuries by a Collision.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 16.—At the opening of the November term of the Supreme Court to-day, Judge Dickey presiding, Milton A. Fowler, counsel for James K. O. Sherwood, receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Railroad, announced that the twenty-five-thousand-dollar damage suit of Sophia A. Bogardus against the railroad had been settled. It is learned that Miss Bogardus received $9,000.

Miss Bogardus is a daughter of City Chamberlain Bogardus, and up to the time she received her injuries was a school teacher. She had a school at Mount Kisco, and on June 22, 1895, she was a passenger on a railroad train bound for Poughkeepsie. There was a collision, and she sustained severe spinal injuries which have made her a cripple ever since. Miss Bogardus is now under treatment in a hospital in New-York, and experts say that with a continuance of the treatment which she is receiving she will recover.

LEGAL NOTES.

The Phoenix Bridge Company's suit against the Keystone Bridge Company and others resulted, after a prolonged litigation, in the defeat of the plaintiff, and then there was further controversy as to the extent of the damage to the defendants from the injunction granted pending the action. The parties, who are iron manufacturers, formed an association, each member agreeing to pay into a common fund a certain sum per pound on all their manufactures for a guaranty fund, among other things, the share of each to be forfeited in case of his expulsion. The plaintiff claimed that it performed the agreement on its part, but that the defendants had wrongfully found it in default in making payment, and threatened to expel it. The injunction was to restrain the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's rights in the association. The Appellate Division has now, on appeal, reduced to $325 the amount awarded to defendants in the court below.

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Justice Beekman decided, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in mandamus proceedings, that where a warrant in dispossess proceedings in a district court has been signed by the Justice and delivered to the Clerk, it was issued, within the meaning of Section 2,254 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and, notwithtanding subsequent payment of the rent and costs by the tenant to the Clerk, the landlord was entitled to have the warrant executed. Where there was a destruction of the warrant by the Clerk after the money was deposited, under the belief that its force was spent, the Court directed that a duplicate warrant be issued by the Justice. The case was that of Blankstein vs. Roesch, Justice, &c

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Van R. Weaver, Sheriff of Oneida County, arrested David Schlansky in this city, made a charge of grand larceny against him before a Police Magistrate, and then took him as prisoner to Oneida County, where he was charged with the same offense before a Justice of the Peace. Schlansky brought suit in this city for damages, claiming that the charge was false and the arrest without legal right. Sheriff Weaver moved, before Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to have the place of trial removed to Oneida County, claiming it as matter of right under Section 983 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides that an action against a public officer for an act done in virtue of his office must be tried in the county where the cause of action or some part thereof arose. Justice Beekman denied the application, holding that as the acts complained of were performed partly in this county, plaintiff had his election whether to bring the action here or in Oneida County.

No Financial Trouble Involved.

Louis Wechsler of the firm of Joseph Wechsler's Sons, Brooklyn, made a statement yesterday regarding the closing of the firm's business. Mr. Wechsler said: "The closing of the store was by order of Justice Gaynor, the executor of my father's estate, who has entire charge of the property. The death of my father took away the mainspring of the business, and this affliction, together with the long illness of my brother Aaron, made it appear best to close out the business altogether. There is no financial difficulty involved."

City's Canvass Nearly Ended.

The official canvass of the vote cast at the last election will be completed by noon to-day. The Thirty-fourth Assembly District count was completed last night. Thus far no formal protests have been filed, and the count has been the most rapid on record. F. J. Sovak, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Twenty-sixth District, who was defeated by Patrick J. Andrews, the Tammany candidate, said yesterday that he would contest for the seat in Albany. The courts may be asked for a recount.

Heavier Bail for Simpson.

J. J. Simpson, the alleged Boston swindling book agent, who was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court Sunday, was rearraigned yesterday at the same court, as detectives who had been working on the case have learned of more extensive swindling operations on his part. Magistrate Mott increased Simpson's bail bond from $2,000 to $5,000, pending the arrival of requisition papers from Massachusetts.

State Civil Service Examination.

The State Civil Service Board purposes to hold examinations next Thursday and Friday in the Criminal Court Building of candidates for places in State departments, as follows: Clerks, junior clerks, messengers, medical internes, junior physicians, apothecaries, architectural draughtsmen, electrical engineers, assistant electrical engineers, inspectors of public works, and butter, milk, and cheese experts.

TEACHERS AND GIRLS WEPT

THEY GRIEVED OVER MISS GRIFFIN'S PROPOSED TRANSFER.

She Had Been in School 47 for Thirty Years—She Protested and Mr. Jasper Did Not Move Her.

When Miss Felicia A. Griffin, the Principal of Grammar School No. 47, in East Twelfth Street, told the teachers and pupils in the Grammar Department that she had been slated for transfer to the charge of Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth Street, they cried.

Miss Griffin was so overcome with the prospect of leaving the school in which she had been a pupil and in which she has taught for thirty years that she was unable to read the Scriptures at the opening of the school. This was yesterday morning, but the sadness was turned into joy in the afternoon, when the news was received that the order had been revoked.

Miss Griffin entered the school as a pupil when ten years of age. She served as a teacher under Miss Lydia F. Wadleigh and Mrs. Sarah E. Cowles. In 1890 Miss Griffin, who was first assistant, was unanimously nominated as Principal by the Board of Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward and unanimously confirmed by the Board of Education. The school has had the reputation for many years of being one of the best in the city.

The proposition for the transfer of Miss Griffin to School No. 50, in East Twentieth Street, appears to have originated with City Superintendent Jasper. Assistant Superintendent Godwin urged her to accept the change, and last Saturday Miss Griffin wrote a letter to Superintendent Jasper accepting the transfer.

But when she thought over the matter she changed her mind and was indignant that she had been persuaded into an acceptance. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES who called on her yesterday morning, she said: "I do not want to be transferred to any other school. I had been asked to accept the transfer, and Assistant Superintendent Godwin threatened that if I did not accede to this transfer I would be left here until the walls of the building crumbled down upon me.

"I believe that the breaking up of this school is intended and that my transfer was only the beginning of the scheme. They have no right to break up this school. It is in excellent condition, the teachers are efficient and faithful, and the attendance is increasing."

Miss Griffin went to the hall of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon and had an interview with Superintendent Jasper. She retracted her written consent to the proposed transfer, and Mr. Jasper told her that the transfer would not be made in view of her objection.

The members of the Senior Class of the school, who were indignant, had meanwhile gone to the City Hall, after the school session closed, with a petition to the Mayor to have Miss Griffin retained. Miss Adelaide Fitzgerald of 326 West Twenty-third Street and Miss Theresa Poggi saw the Mayor, and presented the petition. They cried as they related their grievance.

"You just must hear us, Mr. Mayor," said Miss Fitzgerald. "We all came down here and it cost us $2 to come, and here is our petition, and we don't want Miss Griffin taken away."

"But, really," said the Mayor, "it is not a matter that I have anything to do with."

"Well," said Miss Fitzgerald, "you are Mayor and what you say goes."

"My dear child, you would not think so sometimes if you were Mayor," said he, and he wouldn't do anything.

Superintendent Jasper said that all the trouble came from a woman changing her mind. "We do not propose to transfer any Principal from one school to another against his or her wishes," said Mr. Jasper. "We looked upon the transfer as a promotion for Miss Griffin, for she would have charge of a larger school, and would in time get a larger salary. She now receives $1,600 per annum, but at the head of the Twentieth Street school she would receive $1,700 after Jan. 1."

Principal John T. Maguire of Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirteenth Street, was also slated for a transfer to a larger school, but declined, and remains in charge of No. 35.

COLUMBIA'S NEW PROFESSOR.

William M. Sloane of Princeton to Take the Chair of History.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Princeton was yesterday appointed, by the Trustees, to be the first occupant of the Seth Low Professorship of History, recently established at Columbia University, in recognition of President Low's million-dollar library gift. Herbert L. Osgood, Ph. D., and William A. Dunning, Ph. D., Adjunct Professor of History, will be promoted to the position of associates with Dr. Sloane.

Prof. Sloane was graduated from Columbia College in 1868, and studied at Berlin and Leipsic, receiving the degree of Ph. D. from the latter university. While studying abroad he acted as private secretary to George Bancroft, United States Minister to Germany. He held the position of Professor of Latin at Princeton from 1877 to 1883, when he was transferred to the Professorship of History, which he has held up to the present time. In 1887 Columbia College conferred upon him the honorary degree of L. H. D.

Friends of Henry C. Bunner, the dead artist, have given $1,000 to the university for a gold medal to be given annually for the best essay on some subject in American literature.

The Trustees yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of the erection of a dormitory for the students on Morningside Heights.

Says His Machine Will Fly.

Two weeks ago a man who gave his name as Leon La Roche engaged space in the blacksmith's shop of Charles Wolff, 94 Grand Street, Hoboken, with the privilege of using the forge and anvil. Since then he has been busily at work manufacturing what he says will be a flying machine. He claims to have patented a machine which was tested and proved partially successful at Chicago. This machine he says is a great improvement on the original. It consists of an octagonal frame fifteen feet across. To this is attached a balloon. Mr. La Roche expects to have the machine finished Friday, when he will give an exhibition.

Chamber of Commerce Banquet.

At Delmonico's to-night 376 covers will be laid for the one hundred and twenty-eighth annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the chamber, will preside. President Cleveland's Cabinet will be represented by Secretaries Olney, Carlisle, Herbert, and Morton, and Postmaster General Wilson. Other notables who will be guests are J. H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency; Rear Admiral Erben, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Bourke Cockran, Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey, Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, and Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts.

Watchman Dead in the Office.

Louis H. Wagner, a watchman employed by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, was found sitting dead in a chair in the office of the company, Newark and River Streets, Hoboken, at an early hour yesterday morning. Death was caused by heart disease.

T. J. BRADLEY SAVED HIM.

The Congressman-Elect Rescued a Boy from Beneath a Car.

Congressman-elect Thomas J. Bradley, who defeated Timothy J. Campbell, in the Ninth District, distinguished himself yesterday afternoon by rescuing from under the wheels of a Grand Street car eleven-year-old Abraham Rosenberg of 42 Essex Street.

Mr. Bradley and Frank Duck were standing at Grand and Essex Streets. Rosenberg and three other boys were playing in the street, and at the same time car No. 51 of the Grand Street cross-town line was crossing Essex Street, on its way to the East River.

Congressman Bradley suddenly stopped his conversation in the middle of a sentence, for he had seen one of the horses strike the Rosenberg boy and knock him down. The boy fell on the track, and the step of the car had passed over his body, when he was grabbed from the tracks by Mr. Bradley.

An ambulance was summoned from Gouverneur Hospital, but, except for a few bruises and a scratch over the eye, Rosenberg was uninjured, and was taken home by his father.

Richard Murphy, the driver of the car, was arrested and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station.

MAYOR GLEASON GAVE BAIL.

Taken into Justice Gaynor's Court by a Deferential Deputy.

Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City, indignant over his indictment for the alleged violation of election laws, strode into Justice Gaynor's court, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to attend to a little matter of bail.

Mayor Gleason was accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Mershon of Queens County, who had him in charge. The Deputy was quite deferential to his distinguished prisoner, and really apologized for bringing his Honor so far from home and on such a disagreeable errand. Justice Gaynor was somewhat surprised to see the Mayor, but he hastily arranged the preliminaries, and held him in bail of $1,000. Owen Clark and Henry Stanton were on hand to qualify as bondsmen, and the three were soon on their way back to Long Island City.

The big Mayor was greatly disgusted at his indictment. "It's outrageous," he said. "But there will be a day of reckoning, mark you. Mayor Gleason has a long memory."

WANSER STILL GAINING.

Many Irregularities Found in Recounting Hudson County's Vote.

The recount of Hudson County's vote has resulted in a net gain of 120 for Mayor Wanser, the defeated Republican candidate for Surrogate, and a net loss of 5 for Baldwin, the Republican candidate for Sheriff. Of the 143 boxes, 53 had been counted up to the close of work yesterday.

In Hoboken and West Hoboken were 209 disputed ballots, and Judge Lippincott will be asked to pass upon them. A peculiar poll list, involving a number of votes, was also found.

At the close of the proceedings the contestants were notified that the amount they had deposited for the cost of the recount had been consumed, and if they wished to continue a second deposit must be made.

TRIED TO SAVE A DOG.

It Was Swimming in the River, Bit the Mate, and Was Killed.

The tug C. P. Raymond was making across the East River yesterday, below Wall Street, to assist in berthing a bark, when Mate James Stokes had his attention attracted by a bark of another variety. Then he descried a black object in the water nearly dead ahead. It proved to be the head of a big black Newfoundland dog, which was swimming down the river.

The mate hailed with a "Where away?" but the shaggy coat paid no attention. The tug ran alongside, and the mate reached out to pull the dog aboard, when the animal snapped at the hand extended to succor, and caught the mate's wrist between his teeth.

The fireman, seeing the mate's predicament, grabbed up a grate bar and administered to the brute a blow on the head which caused him to loose his hold. He showed such ferocity that a second blow was delivered that caused doggy to lose the number of his mess, and he sank.

The dog's hailing port and where bound and master's name were not learned.

MR. WHYTE LEAVES HIS WIFE.

Prominent Importer Has Not Been Home for Some Time.

Alexander Whyte of Highland Avenue and the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, who is an importer, with an office at 477 Broadway, New-York, has advertised in local newspapers that he will pay no debts contracted by his wife.

Mrs. Whyte said yesterday that she had not seen her husband for some time. The couple have eight children. Mrs. Whyte said that her husband wished to send the children away from home, and she objected. He became angry and left home. He has not returned since, but she understood that he was at his office daily.

The Whyte family is well known in Jersey City, and is prominent in social circles. Alexander Whyte, Jr., the eldest son, is a member of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, and played quarter back in the game against Yale last Saturday.

THE MOVEMENT IN GOLD.

Some of the Yellow Metal Comes from Cuba—Silver Export.

There was no news of engagements of gold in Europe in Wall Street yesterday, but no data to fortify a prediction that the which arrived Sunday, came $12,000 in gold

By the steamship Santiago, from Havana, which arrived Sunday, comes $12,000 in gold for Muller, Schall & Co. On the Saratoga, which will arrive from this same port, will be $500,000 for the same firm.

The net gain of gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday was about $200,000. At the Bank Clearing House, banks deposited $550,000 in gold.

The steamship Aller will take to Europe to-day 225,000 ounces of silver, shipped by three dealers in bullion.

Brooklyn Laborers Discharged.

Commissioner of City Works Willis of Brooklyn has just laid off eighty-eight street repairers in his department, giving as a reason that paving has been discontinued for the season. The discharged men include Philip Clare, one of the oldest foremen in the employ of the city, and at one time prominent in Democratic politics in the Sixth Ward. The charge was made that Mr. Willis's action was influenced from political motives, but he denied it unqualifiedly.

Chief Conlin Has Not Resigned.

Chief of Police Conlin denied absolutely yesterday the report that he contemplated asking to be retired. The story stated that Mr. Conlin had a letter already written with this end in view. Police Commissioners Parker and Roosevelt also stated that the story was false.

DOUBLE PERIL OF A CREW

SHIPWRECKED AND THEN ABUSED BY SPANIARDS.

Were Englishmen, but They Were Taken for Americans—The Story Told by H. W. Deloroy—All Threatened with Death.

Thirteen seamen, including Capt. Nelson and his crew, of the British steamship Colia, which foundered off the coast of Cuba Nov. 4, arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Yucatan.

They escaped the perils of the sea only to endure hardships at the hands of Spanish soldiers, because of a suspicion that they were Americans. "Had we been Americans," said one, "we would not have lived to tell the tale."

The steamship Colia was engaged in the fruit trade, plying between Honduras and Charleston, S. C. She was bound north from Truxillo, Honduras, when she ran ashore on Colorado Reef, off the coast of Cuba. The engines were reversed, and in three hours she backed clear, but was found to be leaking. Her master decided to run across the strait to Key West, but she had not proceeded far when the water had increased so rapidly that it flooded the stokehole to a depth of two feet.

The pumps were worked, but without avail, and it became necessary to take to the boats. Henry W. Deloroy, one of the crew, said yesterday:

"We abandoned the ship at 6 A. M. and pulled for the shore. The lights on the wreck were left burning, and at 10 o'clock the vessel sank in deep water. In the meantime, at 7 A. M., we landed at a place called Consonction, about sixty miles west of Havana, and were taken in charge by a troop of soldiers, who escorted us to a sugar estate. Here they used us very kindly, but they had strong suspicion that we were American filibusters.

"Later in the day another troop of soldiers took us to Marial, where they insisted that I could speak Spanish. I was taken to the headquarters and questioned by a big Spaniard, who asked if we were English or American. I answered: 'English.'

"'No, American,' said he, striking me in the neck and over the head with a loaded cane, and stunning me. The blood ran down my face and back and I felt quite weak, and as three soldiers pointed their guns at me I expected to be shot.

"Failing to learn that there were Americans among our crew, I was dismissed. We were compelled to sleep on the bare stone floor, with soldiers on guard. We were then sent to Havana, where we were cared for by the British Consul."

One of the other seamen said that all hands were at first threatened with being shot, the Spaniards believing them to be Americans.

On arrival at Quarantine, Capt. Nelson and his men were sent to Hoffman Island to await the expiration of the "five days out" regulation to which Havana passengers are subjected when not provided with acclimatization certificates.

HER BOAT REACHED PORT.

Strathisla's Men Were Nineteen Days in an Open Craft.

The steamship Orinoco, which arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, brought word of the safe arrival there, on Nov. 4, of the boat sent off by the disabled steamship Strathisla Oct. 17, with orders to look out for a passing steamship or to make Bermuda and secure assistance.

The Strathisla was 300 miles from Bermuda, bound from St. Vincent for New-York, when her main shaft broke. Capt. Marshall called for volunteers to man a boat, and Second Officer Charles Payne and two seamen, Stozer and Gomez, responded. They encountered bad weather, huge seas sweeping over them, and were nineteen days in the open craft before sighting land.

They finally reached port to find their vess

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
55 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
38 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New-York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the **9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896,** at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of **ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS** and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago Railway Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have prepared a plan and agreement for the protection of the interests of Bondholders, and have filed the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, dated October 10th, 1896.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City, under said agreement, on or before November 30th, 1896.

Holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities.

Copies of agreement may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.
New-York, October 10th, 1896.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Consolidated Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain R.R.Co.

Your attention is especially called to the fact that on Wednesday next the time for deposit of bonds expires. The Hart Committee have withdrawn and their bonds have been deposited with this committee. Over 80% of the bonds have already come in, and if you desire to do so you must take your bonds on or before Wednesday next to the Central Trust Company of New-York or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston.

Should any extension of time be granted, a penalty will be imposed.

CHARLES PARSONS, Chairman, 15 Broad St., New-York.
WILLIAM LUMMIS, 40 Wall St., New-York.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., 62 Cedar St., New-York.
CHARLES R. BATT, Nat. Security Bank, Boston
PHILIP V. R. ELY, 28 State St., Boston.
JOHN A. GRAHAM, Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks under bear attack, but concessions chiefly fractional. Call money, 3 to 5 per cent.

The Spanish war is still anxiously awaited by the warriors of the Stock Exchange, who have been selling the whole list short on the approach of hostilities that nobody but themselves can discover any possibility of.

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The Wall Street bears' imagination is a unique affair. It probably is not more lurid than other sensational imaginations are, but it is industrious and persistent far beyond every competition. In the present case there is more than the usual misdirected ardor. Securities have been sold short by wholesale on the gloomy forebodings that have been invented for speculative use. And the market situation has practically become this: bear traders do the selling; commission houses do the buying. Such a one-sided market does not assure bear profits.

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One trader, and not an important one, boasts in Wall Street bulletins that he has sold "over 8,000 shares of stock. This gentleman is fairly representative of the present selling contingent. He never owned cutright 800 shares of stock in his life, yet he announces sales of ten times that amount. Whose stock has he sold? The stock of people who have only loaned it to him. Why does he sell? Spain is going to fight the United States.

How simple it is, after all, to make money in Wall Street.

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Meanwhile so far as the investment demand is concerned there is no scare affecting sentiment—so transparent are the silly tales sent circulating round the Stock Exchange district. Such reaction as has been induced is offering opportunities of which the strongest interests in the Street are taking advantage. Rich men are now picking up securities, these same men having held aloof from Wall Street for a long time.

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The tenor of advices from important commission houses to customers is significant. They are all practically alike. Every one counsels buying. They point out the wisdom of prudence, but the uniform view of such authorities is that the Stock Exchange list is crowded with bargains.

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Of the operators whose speculative interests are on the side of improvement in market quotations, few are disposed to be dissatisfied with the campaigning that has been going on to force a reaction. The test shows how well stocks are held, how small effects manufactured scarecrows now exert, and how quickly a short interest can be extended.

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Houses with close foreign connections still count confidently on large European purchases here. They generally expect, however, that buying on this account will be without any rush, agreeing virtually with the sentiments quoted (under "The London Market") in THE NEW-YORK TIMES herewith from the financial review of The London Times—Europe will buy, but buy leisurely. The foreign investor is not an impetuous mortal.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Pacific Mail	1	Standard Gas pf	7
Standard Gas	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	2	Manhattan	¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Minnesota Iron	3¼
American Sug. Refs.	1	Missouri, K. & T.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Missouri, K. & T. pf.	¾
American Tobacco	2⅞	Missouri Pacific	⅞
American Tobacco pf.	1	New-Jersey Central	⅞
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	⅞
Bay State Gas	1⅞	Nor P. pf., all in. pd.	⅞
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	¾	Nor. P. pf., wh. iss.	⅞
Chicago Gas	2	P. & R., all in. pd.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅛	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	⅞	St. P. & Omaha	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	1⅛	Southern Railway	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Southern pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	¾
Consolidated Gas	1	U. S. Cordage	½
Erie 1st pf.	⅝	U. S. Cordage pf.	1½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	½	U. S. Cordage gtd.	1½
General Electric	½	U. S. Leather	½
Illinois Steel Co.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Kan. & Michigan	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Laclede Gas	¾	Wabash pf.	⅝
Louisville & Nash.	1	West. Union Tel.	⅞

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

E. E. I. of N. Y. 1st	1	Ohio Southern 1st	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	.9	Pitts. & West. 1st	1½
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
L. E. & West. 1st	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1898	1
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c	1¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Rome, W. & O. con	1
Col. Mid. 1st 6s	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st	2½
Den. & R. G. 4s	1¾	Southern Railway 5s	1
O. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1¼	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛
		U. P., D. & G. 1st	1⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was easy. Call loans at 3@5 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 5 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper in good demand. Rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6 per cent. for single names four to six months to run, and 6@6½ per cent. for other grades.

Clearing House exchanges, $78,874,845; balances, $4,397,569; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $843,932.

Money or call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange quiet and weak. Posted rates unchanged for sixty days at $4.82½, and ½c lower, at $4.86, for demand. Actual rates were $4.81@$4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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Howard Lapsley & Co. write: "Banks in all parts of the country are feeling the effects of renewed confidence following the election, and easier money markets are reported. Gold which was hoarded is fast coming into circulation, and in some cases Clearing House balances are again being paid in gold. The local money market is easy and the tendency of rates is downward."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were a fraction lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 60; Declined—St. Paul, ⅛, to 80; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 53¼; New-York Central, ⅝, to 98½; Atchison, ¼, to 16¼, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 99. Erie sold at 17⅝, do first preferred at 38½, Pennsylvania at 54⅝, and Reading at 15¾. British consols advanced ¼, to 110⅝, for money, and ¼, to 110½, for the account. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, £100,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 52½c, and exchange on London at 25f 25c.

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Will Europe buy American stocks? is an inquiry which has vast and far-reaching interests just now. If there be such purchases, and they are on a substantial scale, we will speedily have more foreign gold coming this way in large volume, and in other ways there will be important healthful factors introduced into our new National prosperity. Apropos of the outlook in this direction there is significance in the following from the financial review of the latest number of The London Times here. It says:

"The gold hoarded in the United States as an insurance against the consequences which would have followed on Mr. Bryan's success is now no longer needed for that purpose. If the situation were otherwise unchanged some of that gold, at any rate, would probably be sent back at once to Europe, though not necessarily to London. The situation is changed, however, owing to the great rise in the prices of grain and cotton, and the less considerable but appreciable advance in some other commodities.

"These movements not only tend to keep the New-York sterling exchange 'favorable' to the United States by increasing the total value against which bills on Europe can be drawn, but tend also to necessitate the employment of more money than before to finance all these commodities in the United States.

"Against this increased power of retaining gold in the United States we must eventually set the heavy demand for European goods which has already begun to make itself felt, but the extent of this is an unknown quantity, and in any case the payments for the goods will not have to be made until next year, when the bills drawn against them will fall due; moreover, the indebtedness against America thus created will certainly be offset to some extent by the credits she will obtain through sales of securities in Europe, which will be resumed now that the party which sought to effect, by a side wind, a 'scaling down' of American liabilities has been badly beaten.

"We do not think the European investor will buy American securities blindly, but he will buy securities of sound companies which have been neglected of late, not owing to any defects of their own, but to the general distrust created by the state of affairs in the United States.

"Altogether, there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of gold coming back to Europe from the United States; on the contrary, the indications, so far as there are any, are that the United States may take a little more gold, perhaps a million or two, from us, before the year is out. Early in 1897, however, a reflux seems probable. With so many unknown quantities, however, no forecast can be carried very far into the future."

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼, while the 4s, 1925, registered, declined ¼. The sales were $154,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 119½; $25,000 do at 119⅝; $25,000 5s, coupon, at 112¼, and $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 109⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109⅜	110
4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	119½	120
4s, c., 1925	119½	119¾
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113
5s, c., 1904	112¼	112½
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	101½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101½	..

In State bonds $5,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7½ cash.

CONGRESS SHOULD KEEP OUT.

President Robert Maclay of the Knickerbocker Trust Company was seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and asked his opinion on the financial outlook and the general prospect for business improvement. Mr. Maclay said:

"The outlook is very bright. All factors in the situation are conducive to improvement in every line of business. Doubt as to the financial future of the country has been settled, and business men are now unhampered by fears and uncertainty.

"I find a remarkable change in the sentiment among investors. They seem to have regained their old-time confidence, and are willing to put out their money without hesitation. All of the gold that has been lying idle in hoarding places is coming out and being deposited in the banks and used for investment purposes. People are now more anxious to get rid of their gold than they were to accumulate it before the election. The very men who, two weeks ago, wanted all gold when they drew money from their banks now have decided objections against taking the coin. They all want notes, and there is really a plethora of gold.

"So far as I can see, the one bad feature in the situation is this talk of an extra session of Congress to reconstruct the tariff laws. If the politicians would only let us have a rest—if they would only let well enough alone! The business men of the country need a few hours in which to readjust their affairs. They should be allowed to have some time, however short it may be, during which there is no cloud of uncertainty hanging over them. For years this financial question has been the disturbing factor. And no sooner is that settled than there is a new agitation over revenues and tariff.

"I realize that the Government needs more money, and that some plan has to be devised to supply it. But, with this business revival coming on, there may be sufficient money to carry on the Government until the regular time for Congress to meet, at least.

"I deprecate the talk of an extra session, because it is going to give us another reason for apprehension. Congress is always a disturbing factor to the financial world, and it always will be as long as the Government is in the banking business. Any tariff tinkering is bound to have a most depressing effect on the business of the country. Coming, as it does, at a time when our general trade most needs stimulation and encouragement, it is most unwise to put before the country a tariff question to be agitated.

"As to foreign capital seeking investment with us, I think that will all come in due time. You must consider that the capitalists of Europe are not very closely in touch with our affairs, and they do not understand the meaning of our election as we do here. They are disposed to wait and see its effects, and find out what our Congress is going to do before they fully regain their confidence in us.

"The talk of Bryan and his associates about renewing and keeping up the silver agitation should have no effect on thinking people. With prosperity and good times, the craze for the free coinage of silver will die away just as the greenback agitation did. It was from the unemployed and poorly paid that Bryan received his support. Give these people work and good wages—which will come naturally with a trade revival—and there will be no more clamor for silver.

"To me, prosperity for the future seems assured. The people of the country have regained their confidence. The doubt has been removed from the situation. That is the great benefit of the election. It was not so much the fear of bimetallism as it was the uncertainty as to where we stood. Now that there is no more uncertainty, people know how to go ahead. And that is what they will do—go ahead."

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

Vice President Frank S. Bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad said yesterday in discussing the outlook for Western business and the prospects of a trade revival throughout the country:

"To say anything about future business would be only to guess at it. I don't want to do any predicting, because the future is apt to be governed by new conditions which may arise and wholly change the situation.

"At present, things point to a general improvement, and I believe that we are going to see a better condition of affairs all around. But how soon it will come and how far it will extend can only be conjectured.

"As yet we have felt none of the improvement in the railroad circles. On the contrary, the grain trade has fallen off. High prices have checked the movement. You know, farmers never sell their products in a rising market. They always want top prices, and they hold their grain expecting to get it. That is what they are doing now. And until the grain movement starts in again, Western railroad business is not likely to show much improvement. Naturally, this check to the grain-carrying trade is hurting the West-bound business.

"There is every reason why there should be a revival in the manufacturing business in all its lines. There is every reason why the Western mills and factories should start up again. In some measure, the revival has begun, but it must be considered that it takes longer than ten days to revive business, particularly when it has been stagnant for a long time past. It takes time to get things going. A great and widespread revival in business does not come in one day or one week.

"I believe in better business for the future. From the present outlook there is a prosperous era ahead. But for many good reasons, the effects of the election so far have been few. We must wait for conditions to adjust themselves, and for the existing influences to do their work in their own way."

HOW MANHATTAN MONEY GOES.

Public interest, quite outside of Wall Street, will attach to the following statement issued yesterday by the financial news agency of Dow, Jones & Co.:

"We are able to give details of the charges to construction account made by Manhattan in the fiscal year ending June 30 last. We show them in the table which follows, and for purposes of comparison, we give the figures for the three years preceding:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Superstructure, (including rails and ties)	$111,002	$163,212	$104,294	$3,007
Land damages	952,296	859,671	836,427	676,900
Pass. stations	9,720	7,971	36,489	85
Fuel and water stations	316	2,212	25,272	....
Legal ex.	200,507	202,877	206,697	93,131
Int. and dis.	33,000	590,375	....	....
Total	$1,306,842	$1,826,320	$1,209,181	$773,125

Total for four years:	Aggregate.	An. Average.
Superstructure	$381,515	$95,379
Land damages	3,325,294	831,324
Passenger stations	54,265	13,566
Fuel and water stations	27,800	6,950
Legal expenses	703,212	175,803
Interest and discounts	623,375	155,844
Total	$5,115,461	$1,278,886

"It will be noticed that the items of superstructure, land damages, and legal expenses average large sums annually. Since Manhattan's earnings began to fall off (in 1894) the charges for superstructure in construction account have averaged $125,000 annually. It is a question whether this amount does not include charges that strictly belong in operating expenses.

"Legal expenses moreover average a very large amount, exclusive of land damages. Some legal expenses are charged to operating in addition to these, but the principle of division is not apparent."

Legal expenses (outside of land damages) double what is expended for keeping the road bed and everything except the passenger stations in trustworthy condition—a comparison that may interest the local traveling public if it does not induce enthusiasm.

OUT-OF-TOWN SENTIMENT.

The Boston Herald says: "So firm is the belief in good times, however, that professional traders are liable to grow weary waiting for sellers, and become buyers themselves. The market may become dull, but it does not act like breaking very badly. To-day's New-York bank statement is calculated to encourage the long side of the market. It reflects the release of hoarded funds, and foreshadows easy monetary conditions, influenced, it may be, by the fact that the end of the year is at hand, when commercial casualties are apt to be many, and invite close scrutiny of credit. It is noticed that the best paper finds the readiest market, and that the pooper grades move a little slowly. Still, paper is selling in large amounts. A single bank has bought $750,000 to $1,000,000 paper at 6@8 per cent., mainly 6@7, within three days."

The Boston Transcript says: "The great rise in wheat continues, copper is advancing steadily, prices of iron and steel hold firm, demand for staple goods is brisk, and higher prices are noted in such important lines as boots and shoes, wool, print cloths, sugar, lumber, and cereals generally. No wonder that speculative conditions have continued buoyant, and that even the rumors of Cuban complications with poor Spain do little in forcing out stocks. Money rules easy—not that it is a drug, by any means, and that would be as unhealthy a sign as the excessive stringency of the ante-election month—but there is no difficulty in securing accommodation on mercantile paper, and business in discounts is quite active. Gold has poured into the Treasury; confidence is restored, which is the 'hub' of the situation after all. The epoch of theory is at an end, and now comes the era of practical business for our country."

The Philadelphia Inquirer says:

"The Cuban war scare was used in the stock market last week with effect. The detailed story that inquiries had been made by the Secretary of War as to the facilities for transporting troops and war material to the South was soon properly explained, but nevertheless the market had received a chill from which it has not fully recovered. After all, however, it cannot be said that such reports are really detrimental to the true interests of the market. A steady advance in prices is not desirable on any account, for the support of any sustained movement is the public, and the public will not buy freely with quotations at a high notch. In the present case the traders who sold stocks on the recent advance, and the professional operators who have gone short of the market at the high prices, are working with each other to bring about a lower level of prices, and the Cuban scare will do as well to bring this about as anything else. Were it to the interest of the traders to put prices up, the war scare would be ignored as completely as it should be, for it is really of little actual importance."

The Chicago Journal says:

"Wall Street received information last week which caused a cold chill to meander up and down its nervous neck. Not that the information was a great piece of news, because every one looks at it as a fake, but the fact that it referred directly to a possible war with Spain—poor old bankrupt nation—that it makes the operators nervous, and the information was used by the bears with all their energy to make others dread an almost impossibility. The fact that rumors of war cause lower prices on Wall Street shows what a little thing it requires to disturb the equilibrium of the speculative world. Most of these spectres come and go quickly, and when it is all over the liquidator of good stocks at a sacrifice is the only loser, and when the reaction comes the declines seem insignificant in the rapid recoveries."

The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune says: "While there is undoubtedly a marked improvement in the industrial situation, the disposition of many is to exaggerate this improvement. The most marked change as a result of the election is in the money market. The basis upon which all debts are to be paid is established, and there is no probability of fluctuations. This has virtually flooded the market with money that was withdrawn from circulation. Deposits in bank have grown rapidly since the election, particularly of individuals. Confidence is returning, but this takes time. The number of men traveling and selling goods is undoubtedly large—larger than it has been for many months, and possibly for two years, but it takes time to execute the orders. To affect the speculative markets, and also for sensationalism, war stories are circulated, but these have little or no effect upon general business. In fact, it is the consensus of opinion that war might help business a little. It would be a stimulant.

"Unmistakable signs are now prominent of an excellent investment demand for securities with hoarded money, resulting in a general business revival. Since Oct. 1 the advance has been from 5 to 8 points in most securities, though a few have gone up less rapidly, because they were favorites during times of depression when every one wanted something considered absolutely safe."

WESTERN BANKS STRENGTHENED.

It is not in New-York alone that the tide of hoarded funds is returning to normal channels. Bank statements all over the country show the same thing. At Chicago it is especially encouraging. Says The Chicago Sunday Times-Herald:

"Conditions for an easier money market in Chicago are at hand. It is estimated that Chicago banks have had an increase in deposits of $7,000,000 since the election. The increase relatively exceeds the increase in deposits in New-York. Yesterday's New-York bank statement showed an increase there of nearly $16,000,000 in deposits. The total New-York deposits before the increase amounted to $440,000,000. Chicago deposits, including all banks, average about $185,500,000, so that the percentage of rapid increase in Chicago may be readily understood.

"But, while there has been such a large increase in funds, there has been nothing like a corresponding amount of loans. The estimate of the increase in loans is less than $1,000,000. This may be too small or not. But circumstances seem to indicate it fairly represents the slight increase which has taken place. The fact that the banks get 7 per cent. for the most of heir loans is itself a good indication that they are not offering money except to a comparatively limited number, and this limited number was being fairly well supplied before the election.

"In view of these conditions, it appears that the banks are piling up surpluses and parting with but little funds. The borrowing movement in a general way has not set in, but it will probably not be long before Chicago money will grow much cheaper. At 7 per cent., interest rates are a shade better than they were with some of the banks before the election. And with the astonishing increase of $7,000,000 in deposits in a little over one week, high prices for money should soon give way to lower rates. The banks, of course, do not like to put down rates until they are obliged to. The long season of depression has made them very conservative, and the same class of borrowers which could formerly get money without much difficulty will for some time find it harder. But cheap money is coming soon."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—There were no orders to-day, and the few stocks offering found no buyers except at marked concessions in prices. The Cables, Diamond Match, and New-York Biscuit were ½@¾ lower. The closing was at a very slight recovery.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. G. Peters & Co., Chicago, as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
American Strawboard	39½	40¼	40	41
Cal. & C. Canal & Dock.	65	67	65	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt.	15	15½	15	16
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	39½	40½	39½	40
Chi. P. & P. Co.	37½	40	37½	40
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	50	49	50
C. So. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Chi. City Railway	235	240	237	240
Chicago Telephone	162½	170	160	170
Diamond M. of Ill.	131	132	135	135½
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	22	22½	22¼	22½
Metropolitan Elevated	18	18½	18	18½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	14½	15½	15	16
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	39½	40½	39	40
New-York Biscuit	60	60½	61½	62½
North Chi. St. R. R.	215	220	222½	226
Street's W. Stable C. L.	15	16½	15½	16½
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	..	..	57½	62½
West. Chi. St. R. R.	92½	93½	94	95½
Western Stone	59	61½	..	..

BONDS.

C. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98	99	98¼	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61½	63	61½	64
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	37	39	37	39
Chi. City. Ry. 4½s	100	100½	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	102	102½	102	102½
Chi. Gas. L. & Coke 5s	92¼	92⅝	92½	93
Consumers' Gas L. 6s	..	..	83	85
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	..	..	74	74½
Met. Elevated 5s	63½	65	64¾	65
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	99	99¾	99	99½
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100	101	100¼	101
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	99¾	100¼	100	100½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	97	98	97½	98

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Office No. 24 Pine St.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

30 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
30 shs. Real Estate Loan & Trust Co. N. Y.
40 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
50 shs. Hide & Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. German American Inves't Co. common.
1 share do. do. do., Founder.
20 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$10,000 North Carolina Special Tax Bds.
$20,000 Metropolitan West Side Elevator of Chicago 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Steel Co. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1917, Regst.
$10,000 Jersey City 7 p. c. Bonds, 1905.
$13,000 Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Co. of Va. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$6,000 Nansemond Water Co. of Va. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$1,000 Catholic Club 2d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bd., 1910.
20 shs. 1st National Bank of Staten Island.
100 shs. Staten Island R'way Co.
50 shs. Metropolitan West Side Elevated R. R. of Chicago.
27 shs. Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Co. of Va. 1st pfd.
155 shs. do. do. do. common.
10 shs. Nansemond Water Co. of Va.
20 shs. West Side Const. Co. of Chic., (Trust Co. certf.)
20 shs. Co-operative Manfg. & Land Co., Potter Co., Pa.
10 shs. Staten Island Academy.
30 shs. Vanderbilt Steel and Iron Co. of Birmingham, Ala.
$10,000 Tol., St. Louis and Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. certfs.)
$5,000 Am. Cotton Oil S p. c. Deb. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Central Pacific R. R. Co., (San Juaquin Valley Branch,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
By order of Frederic W. Adee, Administrator.
$1,000 Georgia Pacific R'way 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1922.
$1,000 Scioto Valley & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1989.
For acct. of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Central Lard Co.
70 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
1 share Chemical Natl. Bank.
$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1892.
10 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
10 shs. Southern R'way common.
19½ shs. Lackawanna Iron & Coal Co.
100 shs. Diamond Match Co., (hypd.)
200 shs. New-York Biscuit Co., (hypd.)
100 shs. Central Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. 7th Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Standard Gas Light Co. pref.
8 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R. Co.
4 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Bat'y R. R. Co.
$10,000 International & Great Northern R. R. 2d Mtge. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1909.
200 shs. Beach Creek R. R. Co., Guar.
2 shs. Adirondack League Club.
100 shs. Norwalk Tramway Co.
The whole right, title, and interest of the Merrill Manuf'g Co., its successors and assigns, in and to certain letters patent of the United States for improvements in liquid raising apparatus and processes.
200 shs. American Bank Note Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(By order of Executor and Trustee.)
5 shs. German-American Insurance Co., $100 ea. (Executor's Sale, Estate of Alexander E. Kursheedt.)
150 shs. The Kursheedt Manufacturing Co.
25 shs. The Brown Standard Fire-Arms Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
5 shs. Fifth Avenue Bank, $100 each.
4 shs. Yale & Towne Manfg. Co., $100 each.
All the right, title, and interest of Edward Weber in 87 shares of stock and in the property and business of the Manhattan Optical Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, having its place of business at Cresskill, in the State of New-Jersey.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
"All the News that's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.
BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "State House Loan of 1901," for five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated July 1, 1896, due July 1, 1901 with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, from July 1, 1896.

Principal and interest will be paid in gold coin or its equivalent, at the office of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, in Boston.

The State House Loan of 1901 is authorized by Chapter 349 of 1888, Chapter 300 of 1889, Chapter 438 of 1892, Chapter 532 of 1894, and Chapter 549 of 1896.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ALL BIDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTIFIED CHECKS FOR 2 PER CENT. OF THE AMOUNTS BID FOR.

E. P. SHAW,
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

PROPOSALS FOR
$2,000,000
3½ % Gold Bonds.
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Treasury Department.
BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1896.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the "Metropolitan Parks Loan," for two million dollars ($2,000,000), will be received at this office until twelve o'clock, noon, on

MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1896,

at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

This loan will be issued in registered bonds of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, or multiples thereof, dated July 1, 1896, due Jan. 1, 1936, with interest at the rate of three and one-half (3½) per cent. per annum, from July 1, 1896, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
AND
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.
Under Plan and Agreement Dated December 14, 1895.

23 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, November 6, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that all holders of certificates of deposit of First, Second, or Third Preference Income bonds, Deferred Income bonds, or Stock of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under the said Plan and Agreement, who have failed to make payment of any assessment payable as heretofore called under said Plan, and who shall not before November 20, 1896, make payment of all such assessments due thereunder, (together with six per cent. interest upon the amount thereof from the several dates when such assessments were due and payable,) and also a further sum equal to one-quarter per cent. upon the par value of such bonds or stock deposited, will, upon November 20, 1896, without further notice or action, cease to be parties to the said Plan and Agreement, or to be entitled to any benefit thereunder or in the securities deposited or assessments paid, and will without right of redemption absolutely forfeit their bonds or stock deposited, together with any part of the assessments paid. In every such case the Managers may sell such bonds and stock deposited, and all right in the cash therefore paid in respect thereof, or the new securities which may be issued in respect thereof, or any purchaser paying such amount as the Managers may determine, and the proceeds thereof will be used for any of the requirements of carrying out the said Plan, and as a reserve for the uses of the New Company, in the discretion of the Managers.

Payments hereunder may be made at our office, as above, or at the office of Drexel & Co., Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, or of J. S. Morgan & Co., London.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Reorganization Managers Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, under said Plan and Agreement.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, November 6, 1896.

Referring to our circular of May 6, 1896, notice is hereby given that after November 26, 1896 no further deposits of the above-described bonds and stocks will be received under the plan of reorganization.

Deposits will be received up to that date, but only on payment of the assessments in full, with six per cent. interest from the dates when the several installments were due and payable, and a penalty of

$20.00 per $1,000 General Mortgage Bond and First, Second, or Third Preference Income Mortgage Bond;

$1.00 per share of Stock;

.50 per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes.	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 14, 1896.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and Preferred and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

Notice is hereby given that holders of any of the above-named securities in order to avail of the Plan of Reorganization represented by the undersigned Committee, must deposit their holdings with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, on or before December 15, 1896.

Bonds and stock not deposited on or before that date will be received only upon payment of a penalty equal to one per cent. of the par value thereof.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
JULES S. BACHE,
} Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall Street, New-York.

New-York City
3½% Gold Bonds.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

MATURING 1911 TO 1927.

FOR SALE BY

Vermilye & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Nassau & Pine Sts. Nos. 27-29 Pine St.

CHICAGO
4% and 4½% CITY AND SANITARY BONDS
YIELDING 3.80 PER CENT. TO 4 PER CENT. INTEREST. FOR SALE BY

N. W. Harris & Co.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET,
70 STATE STREET, BOSTON,
204 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, Nov. 16, 1896.

The missing certificates of the Assistant Treasurer U. S. for Twenty Thousand Dollars belonging to this bank were found by Max Simon, residing at 75½ Columbia Street, this city, who promptly suggested and upon the advice of I. Englehart, returned them. Mr. Simon's action deserves this public acknowledgement.

ISAAC HOWLAND, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 16, 1896.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16¼	510	American Cotton Oil	15	15	15	15	—2
56	57½	5	Am. Cotton Oil pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	
112	114	88	American Express	113½	118½	112½	118	
12⅝	12½	6,095	American Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	13	12½	12⅝	—⅛
29¾	30½	1,387	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	31½	29¾	29¾	—¾
118¼	118¾	34,460	American Sugar Refg.	119½	119½	117⅞	118⅝	—1¼
102	103	430	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	101	102	102	102	—1
90	91½	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	90	91	
76½	77	3,020	Am. Tobacco, ex d.	78¾	78¾	76½	76½	—2⅛
100	102	2,115	American Tobacco pf.	102	102	101	101	—1
15½	15⅝	1,970	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	16	16	15½	15½	—½
25½	25¾	2,455	At., T. & S. F. pf.	26	26	25½	25½	—½
17½	18	175	Baltimore & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—½
12¼	12⅜	1,620	Bay State Gas	3	3	2¾	2¾	—¼
95	96	203	Brooklyn Union Gas	14¾	14¾	12⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
48	49	29	Canada Southern	96	96	96	96	
17¼	17½	1,730	Chesapeake & Ohio	49	49½	49	49½	
81⅝	81¾	11,870	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	17⅜	17⅝	17½	17½	
77⅜	77½	7,255	Chicago Gas	82½	82⅝	81⅜	81⅝	
77	77⅛	23,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	77⅝	77⅝	77	77⅜	—⅛
129	130	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	78	78	77	77⅜	—⅛
105	105¼	581	Chicago & Northw.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅛	129⅛	—1⅝
71⅜	71¾	8,455	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	105½	105½	105½	105½	
31	31¾	375	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	72¾	72¾	71¾	71½	—1⅛
1¼	2	120	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	32	32	31¾	31½	—1
25½	27	280	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	1½	1½	1½	1½	
18⅞	19	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	26½	26½	26	26	—½
162	163	311	Consolidated Gas Co.	19¼	19¼	19	19	—½
126	127½	439	Delaware & Hudson	163	163	162	162	—1
44½	45¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	—¼
16¼	16⅜	185	Erie	45	45	45	45	
37⅝	38	105	Erie 1st pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21	22	5	Erie 2d pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
62¼	62¾	300	Erie Tel. & Tel.	21½	21½	21½	21½	
31½	33	100	Evans. & Terre Haute.	63½	63½	62¾	62¾	—⅜
33⅜	33½	2,620	General Electric	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	—2
55¼	56	108	Illinois Steel Co.	33½	33¾	33	33⅝	—¼
6½	9	500	Kanawha & Michigan.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	—½
27	27½	25	Laclede Gas	7	7	7	7	—¼
18¾	19	100	Laclede Gas pf.	27¼	27½	27¼	27¼	—1
72	73½	37	Lake Erie & Western.	80	80	80	80	—¾
150⅜	153	134	L. E. & Western pf.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
51⅛	51¼	5,605	Lake Shore	73¾	73¾	72	73	+ ¼
98⅝	99¼	5,147	Louis. & Nash.	152	152	152	152	—1
107	108	300	Manhattan Con.	51¾	52	51½	51½	—¾
...	...	10	Metropolitan Traction.	99½	100½	98¾	98¾	—¾
19½	20½	100	Michigan Central	109	109	109	109	
62	65	200	Mich. Penins. Car pf.	95	95	95	95	
13⅝	14½	200	Minn. & St. Louis	59	59	59	59	
29	29¼	400	Minnesota Iron	20	20	20	20	
23½	23⅝	1,320	Mo., Kan. & Texas	63	63	63	63	—3¼
26¾	27	2,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	14	—⅛
20	25	485	Missouri Pacific	29⅝	29⅝	29	29	—⅛
106	106¼	220	National Lead Co.	24½	24¼	23½	23⅝	—¾
95	96	20	National Starch 2d pf.	26⅞	27	26¾	26¾	—¼
182	184	16	New-Jersey Central	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	—⅛
...	...	2	New-York Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	255	N. Y., N. H. & H.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅞
18	19	175	N. Y., Lack. & West.	183	183	182	182	
5½	5⅝	1,100	N. Y., Sus. & West.	114	114	114	114	
25½	25¾	2,281	N. Y. W. pf., all in. pd.	11	11	11	11	
15½	15¾	3,160	North American	19	19	19	19	
35½	35¾	2,720	Nor. Pac., all in. pd.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
16	16⅞	1,620	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	16¼	16½	15½	15½	
...	...	50	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	26¾	27	26½	26½	
11,840	11,890		Ontario & Western	35¾	36	35¾	35¼	
1,620	1,970		O.S.L. & U.N.,all in.pd.	16	16	16	16	
2,455	2,455		Pacific Mail	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
18	18		P. & R., all in. pd.	28½	28½	28¼	27¼	
12⅛	12⅜		Pull. Pal. Car Co.	30¾	30¾	29⅞	29⅞	
96	96		St. Louis, Southw.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	
48	49		St. Louis, Southw. pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17¼	17½		St. P., Minn. & Man.	11	11	11	11	
81⅝	81¾		St. Paul & Omaha	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	
107	108½		Standard Gas	42½	42½	42½	42½	
16	17		Standard Gas pf	83	83	83	83	
10½	10⅝		Southern Pacific	108	108	108	108	
31	31⅜		Southern Railway	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
30¼	30⅝		Southern Railway pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
10¼	10⅝		Tenn. Coal & Iron	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	
10⅜	10⅝		Texas Pacific	30½	30½	30½	30½	
3	3¼		Union Pacific	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	
6¼	6⅝		U. P., Denver & Gulf.	11	11	11	10⅞	
12½	13		United States Cordage.	3	3	3	3	
25¾	26¼		U. S. Cordage pf.	7	7	6¼	6½	
44	48		U. S. Cordage gtd.	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	
10⅜	11		United States Express.	27⅞	27⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
66⅜	66¾		United States Leather.	44⅝	44⅝	44	44⅝	
24½	24⅝		U. S. Leather pf.	11¼	11¼	10⅜	10⅜	
81½	82¼		United States Rubber.	67	67	66½	66½	
7⅞	7¾		U. S. Rubber pf.	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24½	
17¾	17⅞		Wabash	82	82	81⅝	81⅝	
87½	87⅝		Wabash pf.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
8⅝	8⅞		W. U. Telegraph	18¼	18¼	17⅝	17⅞	
34	34½		Wheeling & L. E.	88½	88½	87½	87½	
...	...		Wheeling & L. E. pf.	9	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	
			Wisconsin Central	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
Sales		204,114		3	3	3	3	

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
½@1 ..... '000'f
2@ ..... '000'g
6,000 76
4,000 ..... 75½
2,000 75
1,000 ..... 75¼
At, T & S F gen 4s
2,000 80
8,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 79½
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 43½
10,000 ..... 43¼
14,000 43
Atlantic & Pacific inc
1,000 ..... 1½
Austin & N W 1st
10,000 ..... 81½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
41,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 106
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
4,000 101
1,000 ..... 100½
Cent of N J G M 5s
67,000 118
Registered
1,000 116
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000 108
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
20,000 101
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 110½
Chi G L & C Co 1st
4,000 95
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
10,000 46
21,000 ..... 46½
19,000 46
25,000 ..... 45¾
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933
1,000 ..... 108½
Chi & N W cons 7s
5,000 140
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
3,000 ..... 104¾
13,000 ..... 104⅞
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
5,000 92
C, St P, M & O cons
2,000 ..... 127¾
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 72½
Col, H V & T G M 6s
10,000 ..... 89¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s
1,000 ..... 89½
Den & Rio Grande 1st
1,000 111
Detroit Gas Co 5s
3,000 75
2,000 ..... 75½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
1,000s10F 107⅝
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
4,000 110
10,000 prior bonds
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 64½
1,000 ..... 64⅞
2,000 65
9,000 ..... 64¾
8,000 ..... 64½
Kings Co Elevated 1st
5,000 50
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 94⅝
4,000 ..... 94⅞
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s
2,000 115
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
4,000s3 ..... 116¼
5,000 116
Long Island G M 4s
1,000 92
2,000b3 92
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s
3,000 ..... 79⅞
L, N A & C cons
5,000 ..... 91½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
1,000s20F 96
10,000 95
Mil, L S & W ext 5s
2,000 112
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000 ..... 85¼
N Y Cent deb 4s regstd
5,000 103
Total sales.

Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
2,000 114
Southern Minn Div
8,000 ..... 116½
Wis & Min Div
3,000 ..... 110½
N Y Cent 1st coup
5,000 ..... 119½
25,000 120
N Y, C & St L 4s
10,000 104
2,000 ..... 103¾
19,000 ..... 103½
N Y O & W refdg 4s
9,000 89
N Y O & W con 5s
11,000 ..... 110½
Norf & South 1st 5s
1,000 103
Nor & West 100-year 5s, Trust Co certfs
1,000 ..... 66¼
Nor & West, Maryland & Washington Div, Trust Co certfs
1,000 100
Nor Pac 1st 6s
3,000 ..... 115¾
1,000 ..... 116¼
5,000 ..... 116½
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000 ..... 115¾
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
58,000 ..... 78½
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
52,000 ..... 56½
48,000 ..... 56¾
10,000 ..... 56¼
5,000 ..... 56⅝
11,000 56
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs
20,000 ..... 95½
Nor Pac gen 3s, when issued
20,000 ..... 53½
10,000 ..... 53⅜
11,000 ..... 53⅝
30,000 ..... 53¼
5,000 ..... 53¾
10,000 ..... 53¼
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued
3,000 86
5,000 ..... 85⅝
3,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 ..... 85¾
Ohio Southern 1st
2,000 ..... 95½
4,000 96
Oregon R & N 5s, Trust Co certfs
22,000 97
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 112
1,000 ..... 111¼
Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 110½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
23,000 68
1,000 ..... 67⅞
6,000 ..... 67¾
2,000 67
Peo, Dev & Ev 1st, Evansville Div
1,000 ..... 101½
Peo & Eastern inc
4,000 19
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
13,000 48
10,000 ..... 48¼
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
12,000 ..... 36½
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
3,000 35
30,000 ..... 35½
10,000 35
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
5,000 ..... 81¼
5,000 ..... 81⅛
16,000 ..... 80⅝
6,000 ..... 80⅞
10,000 ..... 80⅞
20,000 ..... 80¾
3,000 ..... 80¼
3,000 ..... 80½
Rich & Danville 6s, stamped
5,000 93

Pitts & West 1st
5,000 74
Rens & Sar 1st
2,000c 145
Rio Grande West 1st
8,000 75
Rome, W & O cons
2,000 116
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 47⅝
St L & Iron Mount 5s
10,000 77
5,000 ..... 77½
10,000 77
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000 ..... 67½
St L & Van & T H 1st
1,000 ..... 102¼
St L, Van & T H 2d, gtd
4,000 102
San An & Ar Pass 4s
7,000 57
10,000 ..... 56¾
10,000 ..... 56⅞
2,000 57
20,000 ..... 57¼
92,000 ..... 57½
5,000 ..... 56½
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000 83
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000 ..... 87½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
6,000 ..... 91½
11,000 ..... 91½
20,000 91
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
9,000 86
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000 94
3,000 ..... 94¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 88
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 22
1,000 23
2,000 ..... 22½
2,000 ..... 22⅝
37,000 ..... 22½
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 74
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000 ..... 100½
Union Pac 1st, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
3,000 ..... 100½
Union Pac 6s, 1898
6,000 104
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
7,000 101
12,000 ..... 101½
Union Pac 1st, 1899
5,000 ..... 105¼
U P, D & G 1st
40,000 ..... 105½
7,000 36
U S Cord Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 28½
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000 30
2,000 ..... 105¼
10,000 ..... 105⅝
1,000 ..... 105½
1,000 ..... 105⅞
2,000 ..... 105½
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 105⅝
10,000 ..... 105¾
25,000 ..... 105⅞
75,000s30F 105⅞
15,000 ..... 105¼
Registered
5,000 ..... 105¼
West Union col tr 5s
1,000 ..... 105½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust receipts
10,000 43
23,000 ..... 43½
15,000 43

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 30.

—The Welsbach Commercial Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 10 to stockholders of record Nov. 30. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 10 inclusive.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway announces that the half yearly interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company due Dec. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Bank of Montreal in this city.

—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway are notified by the Reorganization Committee that a majority of bonds have been deposited, that the committee proposes to take immediate action and has fixed the limit of Dec. 1 within which bonds will be received, and they must be deposited on or before that date with the Central Trust Company. Bonds received subsequent to that date will be subject to such a penalty as the committee may impose.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Mercantile	172
American Ex.	170	Merchants'	186
Broadway	220	Merchants' Ex.	110
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Metropolis	110
Central National	130	National Union	425
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	175
City	500	New-York	190
Citizens'	125	New-York County	220
Columbia	175	Ninth National	610
Commerce	290	National Bank N. A.	130
Continental	130	Park	280
Corn Exchange	280	Phenix	260
East River	125	Republic	108
Fifth Avenue	3000	Seaboard National	140
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Second National	171
Fourth National	170	Seventh National	425
Gallatin National	300	Shoe & Leather	100
German-American	108	State of New-York	93
Germania	350	Third National	106
Irving	150	Tradesmen's	100
Manhattan	205	U. S. National	92
Market & Fulton	210	West Side	175
Mechanics'	190	Western National	275

facturers' at 170, and 14 of Nassau at 150.
facturers at 170, and 14 Nassau at 150.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Bid and Asked Quotations.
The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Ask'd
Adams Express	148	155
Albany & Sus.	175	
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	62
Am. Coal	110	
Ann Arbor	10	12½
Ann Arbor pf.	20	24½
At. & Pac.	4	7
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	
Boston & L. pf.	102	105
Brooklyn R. T.	20½	22
Brunswick Co.	2	4
Buff., R. & P.	11	14½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	22	25
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	62½
Canadian Pacific	58	59
Central Pacific	16¼	17½
Chicago G. W.	5	6
Chi. & Alton	160	
Chi. & Alt. pf.	166	
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
Chi. Ind. & Louis.	147	149
Chi. Ind. & Louis. pf.	43	50
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	72	75
Clev. & Pitts.	162	165
Clev. & Pitts. pf.	47	50
Mobile & Ohio	55	60
Morris & Essex	163	167
Nat. Lead pf.	90½	91
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	18
Nat. Starch	6	7½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60
New Cent. C.	6½	8¼
New-England		45¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29½	31
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	28½	28¾
Norfolk So.	65½	70
Nor. & West., all in. paid	12	12¾
Ohio Southern	9	10
Ont. Mining	1	1¼
Oregon Imp., t. r.	½	1
Oregon R. & N.	20	25
Penn. Coal	320	350
Peo. & East.	7	10
Peo., D. & E.	3	3¾
P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	16
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	50	54
P., F. W. & C.	160	
Quicksilver	2	2½
Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Rens. & Sar.	181	186
R., W. & O.	32½	33
St. P. & Duluth	112½	
St. P. & D. pf.	25	30
St. P. & O. pf.	124	126
Sil. bull. certfs.	65	65¼
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Third Avenue	162	164
Wells-F. Express.	98	100
West. Union Beef.	6½	7½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.
Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
1,068	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	30	30	30	30	
20,590	Am. Sug. Refs.	119⅝	119½	117⅞	118⅝	
80	Am. Tobacco	78	78	77	77	
590	At., Top. & S. F.	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
2,040	Chicago Gas	77⅝	77⅞	77	77⅞	
2,090	Chi., R. I. & P.	72¾	73	72¾	73	
5,850	Chi., Bur. & Q.	82¾	82¾	81½	81⅝	
13,340	Chi., M. & St. P.	77⅞	77⅞	77	77⅛	
20	General Electric	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼	
1,490	Louis. & Nash.	51⅝	51⅞	51¾	51¾	
60	Manhattan	99	99	98½	98½	
10	Mo. Pacific	24½	24½	24	24	
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	20	20	20	20	
20	N. Y., O. & W.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	
3,640	Phil. & Reading	16⅝	16½	15½	15½	
260	Pacific Mail	26⅞	27	26½	26½	
1,000	Southw. of Ga.	96½	96½	96½	96½	
90	Tenn. C. & I.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	
790	U. S. Cordage	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
1,420	U. S. Express	7¾	7¾	6¼	6¼	
	Western Union	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
53,728		88½	88½	87½	87½	

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
5,000	Chi. & N. P. 1st	40	46	46	46
1,000	Panama sub. 6s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Wabash 1st	105½	105½	105½	105½
4,000	West Shore 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½
10,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	43	43	43	43
$26,000					

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	...
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106	109
American Bank Note	41	...
American Surety Company	190	200
American Typefounders' Company	37½	40
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	105	...
Atlantic Trust (new)	525	...
Bond & Mort. Guarantee Company	155	165
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	102	105
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	200
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	174
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	70
Brooklyn Elevated	7	10
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	...
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74	78
Central & South American Telegraph	59	62
Central Cross-Town	117	120
Central of Ga. R. R. consol 5s	200	...
Central Park, North & East River	88¼	90
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	150	160
Central Trust Company	1025	1040
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	1	...
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	...
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	85	85
Consolidated Gas of New-Jersey	17	...
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	65	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Continental National Bank	133	...
‡Cramps' Shipyard stock	168	175
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	48	53
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	96	...
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	168	...
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1914

for oleo. LARD—Lower; sales, 2 tanks prime steam at 4.03c, closing at 4.30c; city, 4c bid; refined lower; South America, 5c; Continent, 4.90c; compound, 4¾c asked; options closed at 4.25c nominal for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 55s; prime mess firm at 46s. Pork—Prime mess Western fine firm at 50s; do, medium firm at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 42s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 29s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, dull at 28s; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, dull at 30s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, dull at 29s; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, dull at 24s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 26s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady at 25s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 22s 6d. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, firm at 51s for September make. Tallow—Prime firm at 20s 6d.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Product suffered from the effect of too many hogs. January pork closed 10¢@12½¢ lower; January lard, 12½¢ lower, and January ribs, 5@7½¢ lower; domestic markets were dull. Receipts were light and the shipments liberal. The cash market was quiet and easy.

FUTURES.

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November				85¾
December	87⅞	87⅞	86	86¾
January	88⅛	88½	88	87¾
March	90¼	90¼	89½	89¾
April				89¾
May	88¼	88¼	87⅛	87¾

CORN.

November				30¾
December	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31¼
May	34⅜	34½	34⅜	34½

OATS.

December				23⅝
February	24¾	24⅝	24⅜	24¾
May	26½	26½	26⅜	26⅜

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov.	78¼@..	79½@..	76⅝@..	77¾@..
Dec.	78½@79	79 @..	77⅛@..	78¼@..
May	81⅝@82½	82⅝@..	81 @..	82½@82¾
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov.	25 @..	25 @..	24⅝@..	24⅞@..
Dec.	25¼@..	25⅛@..	24¾@..	25 @..
May	28⅜@..	28½@..	28⅛@..	28¼@28⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov.	18½@..	18½@..	18⅜@..	18½@..
Dec.	19⅛@..	19½@19¼	18⅞@..	19 @..
May	22⅜@22½	22½@..	22⅛@22¼	22½@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$6.75	$6.75	$6.72½	$6.75
Jan.	7.80	7.82½	7.67½	7.75
May	8.15	8.17½	8.05	8.10
Lard, per 100 lbs—				
Dec.	3.92½	3.92½	3.87½	3.90
Jan.	4.15	4.15	4.07½	4.10
May	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.32½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs—				
Dec.	3.70	3.72½	3.70	3.72½
Jan.	3.85	3.85	3.82½	3.85
May	4.05	4.05	4.05	4.05

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW-YORK STOCKS.

In store and afloat:

	Nov. 14, 1896.	Week's changes. Inc.	Nov. 16, 1895.
Wheat, bu.	8,162,846	1,000 600	5,709,280
Corn, bu.	5,209,238	554,325	640,568
Oats, bu.	3,327,265	201,518	2,080,851
Rye, bu.	507,035	33,826	24,651
Barley, bu.	1,108,870	463,476	7,490

NEW-YORK CONTRACT STOCKS.

	Nov. 14, 1896.	Week's changes. Inc.	Nov. 16, 1895.
No. 2 red, bu.	437,801	66,552	713,070
No. 1 hard Spring			524,777
No. 1 Northern	1,671,921	20,869	1,164,108
No. 2 corn	4,402,461	553,544	137,612
No. 2 oats	358,261	35,234	408,151
No. 2 white oats	411,054	....	346,868

CHICAGO STOCKS.

	Nov. 14, 1896.	Week's changes. Inc.	Nov. 16, 1895.
Wheat, bu.	15,571,000	*28,000	20,905,000
Corn, bu.	5,670,000	*793,000	1,037,000
Oats, bu.	3,282,000	147,000	419,000
Rye, bu.	831,000	44,000	229,000
Barley, bu.	164,000	*193,000	68,000

*Decrease.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

	Nov. 14, 1896.	Week's changes. Inc.	Nov. 16, 1895.
Wheat, bu.	60,958,000	1,035,000	60,326,000
Corn, bu.	18,195,000	*1,099,000	4,306,000
Oats, bu.	12,759,000	316,000	5,972,000
Rye, bu.	2,708,000	38,000	1,287,000
Barley, bu.	6,250,000	308,000	4,047,000

*Decrease.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

	U. K'gd'm.	Contin't.	Total.	Changes. Inc.
Wheat, bu.	20,720,000	11,200,000	31,920,000	1,200,000
Corn, bu.	7,950,000	7,360,000	15,280,000	160,000

And with the visible compared with last week also:

	On passage.	Visible.	Total.	Changes. Inc.
Wheat, bu.	31,920,000	60,958,000	92,878,000	2,235,000
Corn, bu.	15,280,000	18,195,000	33,475,000	*939,000

*Decrease.

Wheat.

The wheat market moved downward with, for a while, quite active trading, after which prices became dull. The amount of wheat on passage for Europe increased last week 1,200,000 bushels, and the American visible increased 1,035,000 bushels. The visible supply figures for the first time this season approximated last year's, amounting to 60,958,000 bushels, against 60,326,000 bushels a year ago. The market left off nervous at ⅛@¼c net decline. The world's exports for the week were: United States, 4,605,000 bushels; Argentine, 80,000 bushels; Russia, 3,408,000 bushels, and Danubian, 1,458,000 bushels, making a total of 9,551,000 bushels, against 8,577,000 bushels the preceding week. The sales reported were 75,000 bushels No. 1 hard, private terms, and 40,000 bushels late Saturday for Australia direct, private terms. Also, 2,000 bushels No. 2 red at 97⅜c. free on board, afloat. At the close, No. 2 red was quoted at 9c over December, free on board, afloat, export; December closed at 86¾c. No. 1 hard, 6c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern New-York, 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat; 40,000 bushels ungraded not sold for store at 81½c and private terms delivery.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The wheat market was in bear hands until within fifteen or twenty minutes of the close to-day, when the bulls took a turn and hoisted prices 1¼c from inside. Berlin and Paris were lower, while Antwerp was higher. Chicago received 44 cars and inspected out 30,182 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 383,000 bushels. December wheat opened from 79c to 78¾c, declined to 77½c, closing at 78¼c, ¾c under Saturday. Cash wheat was weak and 1@1½c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 1,023,693 bushels; shipments, 420,348 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 252,968 bushels; shipments, 211,782 bushels.

DULUTH, Nov. 16.—The cash demand for wheat was excellent to-day, but the offerings were light. The shippers took 75,000 bushels at 1¼c over December, and the mills paid 1¼c over for 25,000 bushels. The market opened at 79¾c, a drop of ¾c, and fell to 78c before the decline stopped. Toward the close it grew stronger and closed at 79¾c bid. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 78½c; No. 3 Spring, 74½@74¾c; rejected, 67¼@74¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, 81c. December, No. 1 hard, 81¼c; No. 1 Northern, 79¾c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 16.—The elevator people are not taking much wheat, as most of them have their capacity well filled. The premium over December for No. 1 Northern started in at 1c over, and on the break in that future, which speedily followed, 1¼c over was freely paid. Although receipts were heavier than a year ago, only a limited quantity was obtainable on spot. No. 2 Northern and No. 3 wheat were in fair demand, the former at 1¼@2c under standard and the latter at 3@7c under.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Spring wheat dull; limits generally stronger; No. 1 hard, 89c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; do, old, 89c; No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 2¼c over New-York December. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, on track, 95¼c; do, in store, 96¼c; No. 3 red, in store, 92½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, no stock; No. 1 Northern Spring dull at 7s 1½d. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 54,900 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 44,000 quarters.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Wheat opened steady. December opened at 78¼c, rose to 78⅝c, fell to 76¾c, and closed steady at 77½c. Cash wheat nominally at the same figures. Sample wheat very dull; 1@1½c lower; No. 1 Northern, 82¼c, nominal; No. 2 Northern, 80½@81½c.

Corn.

The market was dull and rather heavy. The amount of corn on passage for Europe increased the past week 160,000 bushels. The exports from all countries to Europe the past week were heavy, and included 3,782,000 bushels from the United States, 808,000 bushels from the Argentine, 8,000 bushels from Russia, and 128,000 bushels from the Danube, making a total of 4,726,000 bushels, against 3,271,000 bushels the preceding week. The market closed at unchanged to ⅛c loss. Cash corn was dull. Sales were reported of 8,000 bushels No. 2 and 5,000 bushels No. 2 white, both private terms, for export. No. 2 corn was quoted at ½c under December, in elevator; December closed at 31¼c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—It was hard to find a bull on corn, owing to light receipts—238 cars—and to a decrease in the visible supply; prices did not slump as badly as might have been expected; withdrawals from store amounted to 55,866 bushels; the amount on ocean passage increased 160,000 bushels; export clearances amounted to 279,338 bushels; May corn opened at 28⅜c, sold between 28½c and 28¼c, closing at 28¼@28⅜c, a shade under Saturday; cash corn was weak and ¾@⅞c lower; receipts at principal Western points, 401,853 bushels; shipments, 548,528 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 644,255 bushels.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 29c; No. 3 do, 28¾c; No. 2 corn, 28¼c; No. 3 do, 24@25c, on track.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Corn—Mixed Western, spot, old, steady at 3s 2½d; November easy at 3s 2½d; December easy at 3s 2½d; January easy at 3s 2d.

Oats.

The market for oats was quiet and a little weaker. Local stocks showed another increase this week, and the visible supply exhibited a fair gain. The close was dull, at unchanged to ⅛c net loss. Cash oats were weaker. Sales were 63,000 bushels, including 45,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 22@31c, as to quality; 16,000 bushels track mixed, 20½@22c; 2,000 bushels rejected white, 20¾c; No. 2 oats quoted at 23c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 23c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Oats were a trifle weaker than corn; receipts were 240 cars, and 15,778 bushels were taken from store; export clearances were 70,466 bushels; May oats closed unchanged from Saturday; cash oats were easy to ¼c per bushel lower.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white, 23¾@24c; No. 3 do, 21½@22c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; No. 3 do, 18½c, on track; No. 2 white, 23¾@24c, in store.

Flour.

The market for flour was dull and weaker; total sales amounted to 14,755 pkgs, including 500 bbls Winter patents, $5@$5.10; 1,150 bbls straights, $4.50@$4.60; 500 bbls clears, $4.25@$4.30; 450 bbls extra seconds, $3.40; 150 bbls fines, $2.90; 5,605 bbls city patents, $5.40@$5.60; 3,000 bbls city clears, $4.90@$5; 2,500 bbls Spring patents, $4.75@$4.90; 500 bbls clears, $3.85@$3.90.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market weaker; quoted 45@45½c for No. 2 Western, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York; car lots State, 40@41c. BARLEY—Market dull; new feeding quoted 28@28½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted 38@46c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market dull and easy; car lots, prime, quoted at 36@37c track; 10,000 bushels export sold at 40c delivered. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull; spot quoted at $1.50, and to arrive at $1.40. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 400 bbls at $3@$3.10. CORNMEAL—Fairly active; sales, 2,000 bbls at $2.25; quoted $2.10@$2.25 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Good demand; sales, 5,000 bags; fine white, 80@82c; fine yellow, 80c; coarse, 84@87c. FEED—Dull; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 50@52½c; 100 lb, 57½@62½c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 65@70c; hominy chop, 60@65c; cottonseed meal, 97½c@$1.02½; oil meal, 87½@90c; city feed, 55@ 60c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Rye—Trade in rye was quiet, and the feeling easy to-day. May declined ½c, but other prices were not materially altered; No. 2 on the regular market sold at 38c and No. 3 at 37c; sample sales were at 36½@37c for No. 3 and at 38@38¼c for No. 2; December sold at 38@38¾c for No. 2; December sold at 38c, and May at 42¾c; receipts were 10 cars. Barley—Offerings were moderate in this market, but sufficient was on sale to satisfy the demands; receipts were 99 cars; the range was from 21c to 35c, for very poor to choice; fancy sold at 37c.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—London sent rather weak news. Java was souted at 11s 4½d and fair refining at 10s, beet at ½d lower, present and next month quoted at 9s 4½d. The local market was inactive and nominally lower, so that 96° test centrifugal is now quoted at 3⅜c, as one or two lots were offered at that price, but not accepted. Muscovado, 89° test, was quoted at 3c, and molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅞c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The market continues to show steadiness, but the trading for the day was moderate. Supplies of strictly choice stock are light. Old crop New-Orleans centrifugal molasses was quoted at 9 to 15c for common to prime, and open kettle, fair to prime at 25 to 30c, while open kettle, new crop, is quoted at 28@35c. Syrups are quoted at 9 to 16c for common to good, and choice to fancy at 17@23c.

RICE—A rather moderate jobbing demand is reported on rice to-day, with prices unchanged. Southern markets are quiet, especially at New-Orleans.

COFFEE.

The market closed barely steady, with total sales of 3,750 bags. The final prices were generally unchanged, although September and October were 5 points higher and December 5 points lower. The receipts at Rio during the past week were 76,000 bags, against 53,000 bags corresponding week last year. Receipts at Santos for the week were 147,000 bags, against 91,000 bags last year. Shipments from Rio to the United States for the week were 68,000 bags, and to Europe 34,000 bags, while Santos shipped to the United States 37,000 bags and to Europe 126,000 bags. Victoria shipped to United States 11,000 bags. The public cable reports Rio No. 7, exchange standard, at 11 $ 700; exchange 8d; Rio receipts, 14,000 bags; Rio clearances for the United States, 8,000 bags, and for Europe 5,000 bags; Rio stock, 330,000 bags; market steady; Santos receipts, 16,000 bags; Santos stock, 529,000 bags; market quiet. Good average Santos 13 $ 000. The visible supply of coffee in the United States is 135,640 bags more than it was this time last year, and 194,752 bags more than it was same time two years ago.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 38,218 bbls; spirits turpentine, 2,563 bbls; tar, 384 bbls. The market for spirits turpentine ruled quiet, with regulars and machines quoted at 28@28½c. Resin was also quiet, with common to good strained quoted at $1.90@ $1.92½. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.70; oil, bbls, $3.40; pitch, $1.80@$1.90.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine dull; machine and irregular, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1.50. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1.40; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 555 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

The market showed considerable activity, chiefly for forward delivery, at very steady prices. Sales included 6,000 bbls prime Summer yellow, near-by and December delivery, at 26@26½c, and 2,500 bbls, January delivery, at 26¼c; prime crude, bbls, 22½@23c; off crude, bbls, here, 21@ 21½c; butter oil, 25c; prime white Summer, 28½ @29c; lard oil, prime city, 42c; linseed oil, American, raw, 35@36c; linseed oil, American, boiled, 37@38c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

LONDON, Nov. 16—4:30 P. M.—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 35s 6d per quarter; October shipment, via Cape, 35s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s@16s 1½d per cwt.

METALS.

TIN—The market for tin was quiet, but firm, with prices quoted up to 13.10@13.20c, on the spot. COPPER—The market continues to advance. With light offerings and reported good demand, prices have reached the highest figure of the present movement, and closed strong to-night at 11.30@11.50c. LEAD—The market continues quiet but steady at 2.90@2.92½c. SPELTER—Market firm but dull at 4.15@4.25c.

DRY GOODS.

Dry goods at first hands do not bear out the expectations of the more sanguine traders who looked for a heavy "boom" in trading immediately after election. Nevertheless, a steady increase in the bulk of trading is noticeable, mainly on the part of jobbers and retailers, in the Mississippi Valley and in the far West.

In staple cottons, the advances in bleached and brown goods, which were expected in certain quarters, have not been made. Sellers have evidently reconsidered and have come to the conclusion that to foster the gradually increasing demand for white goods will prove the better policy. In certain quarters high-grade bleached goods were bought in large lots yesterday. In others the sales were light. In brown goods and in coarse colored cottons such as denims, cheviots, stripes, checks, and ticks, the sales are uniformly good. Cotton flannels and blankets fairly active.

Print cloths show a surprising activity. Reports from Fall River show sales of 150,000 pieces, for November and January delivery, of sixty-four squares. Coming on the heels of a failing and a moribund market, this activity, caused by Fall River printers asserting their needs, has resulted a better feeling in the market. Sellers are said to have refused further bids for early delivery at the present quotation, 2⅝. Odd goods sell fally well.

Prints and ginghams show a fair degree of strength. There is a running demand for indigo blues, turkey reds, grays, and mournings, and a steadily increasing market for light Spring fancy prints, where obtainable. Shirtings are also in request. Percales are sold quite freely. Napped fabrics are in quiet demand.

Dress goods, in solid colors and blacks of seasonable and fashionable designs and checks and plaids, are finding a ready sale in quarters where these goods are shown in varied assortments. Woolens and worsteds for men's wear are, however, dull. Occasional duplicate orders for Spring goods are recorded, but the season is too far advanced to have these sales advance the averages to any great extent.

Silks, linens, trimmings, and laces are fairly active, though nothing approximating heavy selling is reported.

Jobbers find the heaviest buying in the departments of Christmas goods and in notions and novelties suitable for holiday display. Staple goods do not show so good an average as prevailed last week.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,468	....	1,507	30,181	17,080
Sixtieth Street	3,607	104	3,327	22,003	603
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	25,471
Hoboken	3,041	41	41	2,232	....
Lehigh Val. R. R.	1,278	..	67	....	2,473
Scattering	....	....	192	81	....
Total	11,304	145	5,134	54,447	45,627
Total last week	10,589	113	2,940	35,787	31,525

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to prime	$4.60@$4.90
Medium to fair	4.25@ 4.55
Common	3.80@ 4.20
Texas and Westerns	3.50@ 4.00
Bulls and dry cows	1.15@ 3.25
Oxen and stags	2.00@ 4.25
Good to prime steers one year ago	4.55@ 4.90

BEEVES—Receipts, 270 cars, or 4,728 head—210 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 60 cars for the market, and, with 5 cars over Saturday, there were 65 cars on sale, of which 49 cars were at Jersey City; demand fairly active, but there was a decline of 10c on steers and oxen, with rough-state sales 15c lower; bulls and bologna cows were firm to 10c higher, while fat cows were just about steady; 1 carload of cattle unsold; an exporter bought 70 head for shipment in dressed quarters; common to prime native steers sold at $3.80@$4.90 per 100 lb; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.25; bulls, $2.40@$3, and 1 extra fat bull, $3.75; cows, $1.15@$3.25, and 2 choice fat do, $3.60@$4; city-dressed beef slow, 6½@8½c for native sides, and 6@7¼c for Texas and range beef; to-day's cables from London and Liverpool quote refrigerator beef weak, at 7@7½c per lb; American steers slow, at 10@ 10¾c, dressed weight, and latest advices quote live sheep dull at 8@9c, dressed weight.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 3 head; no trading; feeling steady, and quotations are $20@$50 for common to choice cows.

CALVES—Receipts, 2,047 head; nearly 2,100 head on sale; market opened slow at a decline of 25@50c on veals, and generally lower for grassers, and fully 25c off on Western calves; closed heavy, with 150 grassers and 1 car of Westerns unsold; poor to prime veals sold at $4@ $7.25 per 100 lb, 1 bunch selected do, $7.50; grassers, $2.50@$3; Westerns, $3.75@$4; dressed calves fully ½c per lb lower.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 105 cars, or 21,221 head—8 cars for export, 46ive; 14½ cars for butchers, and 82½ cars for the market, and car yarded over Saturday. On heavy supplies, the market opened weak and generally at a decline of 15@25c all around; closed fully 25c off in sheep; some sales of lambs were 35c lower than the same grades sold for Saturday. About 17 cars unsold at a late hour. Common to very choice sheep sold at $2.37½@$3.80 per 100 lbs, ordinary to choice lambs at $4@$5, mainly at $4.25@$4.75; Canada lambs at $4.75@$5. Dressed market weak and ½c lower.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 103 cars, or 16,414 head, of which 9 cars were for the market. Feeling weak and unsettled, and the pen sales reported were $4.10@$4.25 for light hogs, and pigs and fancy State pigs sold up to $4.50@$4.75; country dressed weak at 4@6¼c per lb.

BUFFALO, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,124 head; total for week thus far, 7,084 head; for same time last week, 5,258 head; consigned through, 2,134 head; to New-York, 1,560 head; on sale, 4,950 head; market opened about steady for good handy fat steers and fat cows and heifers, with shipping steers 10 to 15c lower, and common grades and rough fat steers also easier; closed dull for all but handy grades. Early sales: Good to prime heavy steers, $4.60@$4.75; good shipping, $4.40@ $4.50; fair to medium, $4.10@$4.35; light to good butchers', $3.85@$4.30; half-fat butchers', $3.70@ $3.80; mixed butchers', $3.25@$3.75; old to good fat cows, $1.75@$3.60; oxen, $2.25@$3.75; light to good butchers' bulls, $3@$3.25; stockers and feeders steady; light to good stockers, $3@$3.35; feeders, $3.40@$3.75; milch cows and springers strong for good; slow sales at $18@$48; veals steady at $4@$6.50; late sales: best steers, $4.85@$4.90; bulk of exports, $4.70@$4.75. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 21,120 head; total for week thus far, 45,960 head; for same time last week, 24,480 head; consigned through, 4,960 head; to New-York, 12,800 head; on sale, 32,860 head; opened moderately active at 10c decline; closed weak, with all of 30 cars unsold; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.50; pigs, $3.55@ $3.57½; mixed packers, $3.45@$3.50; mediums, $3.45@$3.50; roughs, $2.85@$3; stags, $2.25@ $2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,800 head; total for week thus far, 12,600 head; for same time last week, 12,200 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 4,600 head; on sale, 24,400 head; market opened slow and 25c lower for lambs, with sheep steady; closed dull, with all of 35 cars unsold; early sales: good to choice mixed sheep, $3.35@$3.60; common to fair, $2.75@$3.25; good to best native lambs, $4.40@$4.50; few fancy, $4.60; culls and fair, $3.25@$4.25; feeding lambs, $4.25@$4.40; late sales: Canadas brought $4.30@ $4.45, mostly $4.35@$4.40; common, $4.25, with 26 cars on sale, several of which hold over.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Market steady; extra, $4.20@$4.55; prime, $4.40@$4.50; goods, $4.10@$4.30; fair, $3.90@$4; fair, $3.40@ $3.80; common, $2.50@$3.15; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2@$3; heifers, $2.25@$3.75; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$43. Hogs—Market slow; prime medium, $3.50@$3.55; prime light, $3.50@$3.55; common to fair Yorkers, $3.40@ $3.50; pigs, $3.40@$3.55; heavy hogs, $3.25@ $3.40; good roughs, $2.75@$3. Sheep—Market slow; prime, $3.50@$3.60; good, $3.25@$3.40; fair mixed, $2.60@$3; common, $2@$2.25; culls, 50c@ $1; choice lambs, $4.40@$4.75; common to fair lambs, $2.50@$4; veal calves, $5@$7.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 24,000 head; market weak and 10@15c lower; common to extra steers, $3.50@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.85@$4; cows and bulls, $1.75@$3.65; calves, $3@$5.75; Texans, $3@$4.25; Western rangers, $2.50@$4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 58,000 head; market weak and 10c lower; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.15@$3.45; common to choice mixed, $3.15 @$3.50; choice assorted, $3.40@$3.50; light, $3.15 @$3.45; pigs, $2.50@$3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 30,000 head; market weak and 15@25c lower; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.40; lambs, $3@$3.60.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,900 head; market slow, 5@10c lower; light, $3.20@$3.30; mixed, $3.15@$3.27½; heavy, $3.15@ $3.25; pigs, $2.90@$3.10. Cattle—Receipts, 14,000 head; market dull, lower; native steers, best, $4.10@$4.40; fair to good, $3.15@$4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.90@$3.20; fair to good, $1.60@$2.90; bulls, $1.70@$2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.60@$3.80; Texas and Western, $2.60@ $3.90; calves, $5@$12. Sheep—Receipts, 5,500 head; market slow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,334 head; market 10@20c lower; native steers, $3.25 @$4.35; native cows, $2.40@$3.40; Texas steers, $3@$3.70; Texas cows, $2@$2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,850 head; market 10@15c lower; light, $3.25@$3.30; packers, $3@$3.30; heavy, $2.90@ $3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,361 head; market easier; native sheep, $2.25@$3; lambs, $4.

EXPORT TRADE INCREASING.

Great Shipments of Grain and Petroleum from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Shipments of grain and petroleum from this port are steadily increasing, and so great is the demand for tonnage that steam vessels are being chartered for two voyages ahead. Since Jan. 1 there have been shipped from Philadelphia 6,005,392 bushels of corn and 3,840,616 bushels of wheat, an increase over the same period of last year of nearly 4,000,000 bushels. Freights have advanced from 2s. 10½d. per quarter of eight bushels, paid in September, to 4s. 1½d., the ruling rate on Saturday for Cork.

Even sailing vessels are being pressed into service, a number having recently been chartered to load barley for South Africa, Glasgow, and other ports. Some of the steamers recently loaded are the largest in the world, one of those that cleared last week having in her hold 184,229 bushels of corn.

The exports of petroleum since the beginning of the year have been 284,757,510 gallons, a large increase over last year. The fleet now under charter to load oil for a large one, aggregating twenty steamers, nine ships, and fourteen barks, whose capacity is over 20,000,000 gallons.

Supreme Court Recess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Supreme Court to-day, after rendering decisions in a number of cases, adjourned for the Thanksgiving recess. Its next session will be on Monday, the 30th inst.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. George E. French, Fourth Infantry, is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Idaho and will join his company.

—Additional Second Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, Eighth Infantry, is promoted to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, First Infantry, Company E, vice Cloman, promoted.

—First Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman, Fifteenth Infantry, recently assigned, will remain on duty with the First Infantry until Jan. 20, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his company.

—Second Lieut. Russell C. Langdon, First Infantry, recently assigned, will remain on duty with the Eighth Infantry until Jan. 20, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his company.

—The following transfers in the Fourth Artillery are ordered: First Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, from Battery C to Light Battery B; First Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, from Light Battery B to Battery C. First Lieut. Cronkhite will join the battery to which he is transferred.

—The following transfers in the First Artillery are made: First Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., from Battery I to Battery M; First Lieut. Henry L. Harris, from Battery M to Battery I; First Lieut. Arthur Murray, from Battery L to Battery I; First Lieut. Frederick Marsh, from Battery I to Battery L.

—First Lieut. W. H. Gordon, Eighteenth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Delaware College, Newark, Del., to take effect Jan. 26, 1897, to relieve First Lieut. James H. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry, who, on being relieved, will proceed to join his company. Lieut. Gordon will report at the college on or about Jan. 10.

—The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted have been ordered: Capt. Alexis R. Paxton (promoted from First Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry) to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company B, vice Chapin, retired from active service; First Lieut. Sydney A. Cloman (promoted from Second Lieut., First Infantry) to the Fifteenth Infantry, Company I, vice Paxton, promoted.

—The retirement of Gen. Vincent yesterday promotes Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber to be a Colonel, and Major J. C. Gilmore to be a Lieutenant Colonel, and leaves a vacancy in the Adjutant General's department, to be filled by the President. Col. Barber is Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, and Lieut. Col. Gilmore is on duty in Washington as assistant to the Adjutant General.

Navy.

—The following promotions of naval officers have been approved by the President: Clifford H. West, Commander; W. H. Boehler and G. B. Harber, Lieutenant Commanders; William Truxtun, A. B. Niblack, A. A. Ackerman, H. C. Poundstone, and J. B. Bernadou, Lieutenants, and J. A. Mudd, Paymaster.

—Ensign F. B. Sullivan has been detached from steel inspection duty at Munhall, Penn., and ordered home to wait orders.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and Auction Transactions.

Messrs. Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to William H. Picken six lots on the south side of West Ninety-eighth Street, comprising the entire street frontage between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

Mr. Frederick Zittel has sold for John C. Umberfield to a Mr. Rozenfeld, the five-story brownstone dwelling, 29 West Eighty-sixth Street, 22 by 61 by 100.8½.

Mr. Jesse C. Bennett has sold for H. Simon, to Robert Hartmann, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 254 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 17 by 100.5.

Mr. W. K. Aston has sold to William V. Brokaw at about $45,000 the new private stable, 48 East Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Messrs. C. H. Diamond & Co. have sold for Marcellus Hartley at about $85,000 the four-story brownstone dwelling, 17 West Thirtieth Street, 25 by 107.6.

Mr. James Carlew has purchased four lots on West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 200 feet west of Lenox Avenue, and will build five three-story dwellings thereon.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Charles A. Morris at $16,915 the four-story brick tenement, with stores and five-story brick tenement in rear, 232 Stanton Street, 16.8 by 100.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure to Thomas F. McCoy at $10,300 the three-story brick dwelling 321 West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Sheriff sold under execution to George F. Mischusen at $500 the right, title, and interest which Charles H. Andrews had on Aug. 18, 1896, to two lots on the east side of Fort Washington Ridge Road, 50 feet north of new road laid out by the Commissioners of Public Parks, 50 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 102 Second Avenue, southeast corner of Sixth Street, 24.3 by 53.4, five-story brick dwelling with store.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 70 South Street, southwest corner of De Peyster Street, 26 by 60, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $32,573.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, David Mitchell, referee, Vanderbilt Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 104 by 100 by 70, one and two story frame buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,807.

By William M. Ryan, auction sale, 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 108 feet east of Park Avenue, 18 by 75, two-story and basement frame dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Miller, referee, 210 and 212 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 137.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 37.6 by 102.2, two three-story store-front dwellings. Due on mortgage, on each, $17,925.

By Thomas S. Walker, foreclosure sale, Thomas Allison, referee, Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 125 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $68,081.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur D. Williams, referee, 510 and 512 West Thirty-third Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, one and two story brick buildings, with two four-story brick tenements on rear. Due on judgment, $24,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lucien S. Bayliss, referee, Tenth Avenue, east side, 72 feet north of land of Charles Chesebrough, 36 by 150. Due on judgment, $1,730.

On the premises, by Frank N. Glover, referee, foreclosure sale, Prospect Street, southeast corner of Main Street, City Island, 50 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alter